

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1972

Established 1887

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS:
Sunny. Temp. 75-84 (24-25). Tomorrow similar.
Yesterday's temp. 73-80 (23-24). LONDON:
Mostly sunny. Temp. 70-84 (21-25). Tomorrow
similar. Yesterday's temp. 66-82 (19-21). CHEN-
NAI: Sunny. Temp. 70-80 (21-24). NEW YORK:
Sunny. Temp. 80-90 (27-32). Yesterday's
temp. 75-85 (25-29).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER — PAGE 2

Austria 1 S. Lebanon 10 P.
Belgium 12 S.P. Luxembourg 12 L.F.
Denmark 2 D.K. Norway 1 S.D.
France 10 F. Portugal 1 S.K.
Germany 1 G. Spain 1 S.P.
Greece 1 G. Sweden 1 S.K.
India 1 I. Switzerland 1 S.P.
Iran 1 I. Turkey 1 S.P.
Italy 1 I. U.S. Military 1 S.P.
Japan 1 J. Yugoslavia 1 S.P.

No. 27,834



STEADY TED—Sen. Edward Kennedy, who has stayed away from Democratic party convention, steadying bicycle for sister-in-law Ethel yesterday in Hyannis Port, Mass.

Protestants March Today

4 Die on Eve of Ulster Parades

BELFAST, July 11 (AP)—Four men died today from separate shooting incidents as tensions mounted over the big Protestant parades in Northern Ireland tomorrow that threaten to touch off widespread clashes with rival Catholic mobs.

Police banned all traffic from the center of the capital tonight. They cordoned off downtown streets in an attempt to head off bomb and gun attacks on the eve of the traditional July 12 parades, potentially the occasion for the worst communal violence of the year.

The British Army stepped up its troop strength as a further precaution.

Two young civilians and a British soldier were slain today in sporadic outbreaks of gunfire. The fourth victim, hit by sniper fire Sunday, died today in a hospital. Two bomb attacks in Londonderry today, damaged property but caused no casualties.

Armored Units

The British garrison holding the line between Catholic and Protestant private armies was reinforced by the arrival of 1,200 troops, including two armored units. They brought the total of British troops here to 17,000, the highest in three years of sectarian battles and guerrilla war in Ulster.

Bombs and gun battles erupted in Belfast and other towns today.

A young man was found here bound, gagged and shot four times, apparently the victim of a guerrilla execution squad. Later in the day a 17-year-old youth was found slain here from a single gunshot wound in the head.

The British soldier shot dead in Londonderry this afternoon was the first trooper killed since the start of the Troubles.

His death was the first of a series of deaths that have marked the Troubles since the start of the Troubles.

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McGovern Sure of Nomination As Humphrey, Muskie Pull Out

Kennedy Is Seen as Top No. 2 Choice

MIAMI BEACH, July 11 (AP)—On the eve of Sen. George McGovern's likely nomination for president, senior aides said today they regard Sen. Edward M. Kennedy as the South Dakota senator's top choice as a running mate. But there is surprisingly strong backing for labor leader Leonard Woodcock.

This is the substance of an assessment based on a series of interviews in which the advisers were asked to list the three most likely McGovern choices if, as expected, he wins the residential nomination tomorrow night.

Besides Sen. Kennedy, the interviews showed considerable backing for three senators—Gaylord Nelson of Wisconsin, Philip A. Hart of Michigan and Abraham A. Ribicoff of Connecticut—and for Gov. Reubin Askew of Florida. Sen. Ribicoff and Gov. Askew have said they are not interested.

Sen. McGovern's campaign manager today said, "The list has fewer than five names on it at this point."

Gary Hart told newsmen that Mr. Woodcock, United Auto Workers president, also is on the list.

Field Broadened

An aide said today that Sen. McGovern's discussions with Sens. Hubert H. Humphrey and Edmund S. Muskie have broadened the field of those under consideration somewhat, but that those listed earlier remain the top contenders.

Mr. Thomas P. Bagleton, of Missouri, said in an interview that he has been told by McGovern aides he is one of three leading contenders, along with Sen. Nelson and Sen. Hart, for the nomination. McGovern aides confirmed that Sen. Bagleton is one of those under consideration.

Mr. Woodcock, who discussed the vice-presidency with Sen. McGovern a week ago, was asked in an interview today if he would accept the No. 2 spot. "It would depend on all the circumstances," he said, adding that he expects Sen. McGovern's focus in the labor movement to swing the balance of power to a contest against President Nixon.

Mr. Hart said there was a good chance that Sen. McGovern would offer the No. 2 spot on the Democratic ticket to Sen. Kennedy. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



NOMINEE-APPARENT—Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota relaxing in Miami Beach as convention decisions and, quitting contenders reportedly gave him enough delegate votes to win first-ballot nomination as the Democratic candidate for President.

Young, Poor, Black Democrats Up Front

Pros in Back Seat at Convention

By Chalmers M. Roberts

MIAMI BEACH, July 11 (WP).—"Being a former cabinet member plus 15 cents will get you a cup of coffee," said ex-Poetmaster General J. Edward Day, and so he joined the Sponsors' Club, that four-figure contributors' list, to get a seat at the Democratic Convention.

Mr. Day is more philosophical than most in the small ranks of old-timers who have shown up here for something of a last hurrah as their party has gone over to the young, the poor and the

black of the new politics, as many of them see it.

Some of the ex-kingmakers are hiding out. AFL-CIO president George Meany, 77, pronounced it "the cruelest convention I've ever seen" huffing and puffing on his anti-McGovern cigar. For hours nobody was sure whether Chicago's Mayor Richard Daley was even in town for his potential humiliation at the hands of this convention.

Ex-Sen. William Benton made it as a Connecticut delegate, but W. Averell Harriman, a Muskie backer, was beaten by a 19-year-old McGovernite when he tried to win a delegate's seat. Sunday night the two millionaires were seen vainly trying to find a taxi outside the Fontainebleau Hotel.

Good Old Days

The Fontainebleau lobby has been a sea of the new politics, with old pros like James H. Rowe providing an occasional gray hair. Mr. Rowe, the original anonymous White House assistant back in the Roosevelt era, has had a tough time this year. An old supporter of Hubert H. Humphrey, he went to work for Edmund S. Muskie when Sen. Humphrey told him he did not intend to run. Now Mr. Rowe has been roaming the corridors telling one and all what a disaster McGovern nomination would be and how ridiculous it is for the Democrats to so forget the good old days—and the good old pros.

But Joseph Rauh, the civil-rights pro and veteran of many a convention crisis, has been radiant in passing out word of the certainty of Sen. George McGovern's nomination. He rode down from Washington on Sen. McGovern's plane, kicking around names of potential vice-presidential candidates.

Some of the old-timers have found refuge in the Democratic National Committee. One such is former Mayor Robert Wagner of New York, who got bumped for an at-large delegate seat by Mayor John Lindsay and so is here as head of the Nationalities Group, now grandly renamed the All-American Council. Leonard Marks, head of the U.S. Information Agency in the Johnson years, exhibited a fistful of precious Convention Hall seats he was in charge of getting for fat-cat com-

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Wallace Set For Battle On Platform

MIAMI BEACH, July 11 (AP).—Sen. George McGovern clinched the Democratic presidential nomination today when his two chief rivals, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey and Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, bowed out of the race.

But the South Dakota senator's victory actually was assured just before dawn when he recaptured 151 disputed California delegates in a convention vote that upset an earlier Credentials Committee decision.

The few delegate votes he then needed to go over the top came his way as a fearful Sen. Humphrey stepped down, releasing his delegates to go where they wished. That way, of course, was to Sen. McGovern, although the former vice-president did not endorse Sen. McGovern.

Sen. Muskie quit next, appealing for unity among once warring Democrats, and he said he would work to help Sen. McGovern win. Two other rivals, Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama and Sen. Henry M. Jackson of Washington, stayed in the race. Gov. Wallace's campaign manager said the crippled governor would attend the second convention session and speak in behalf of his platform recommendations.

Meanwhile, among organized labor, there was bitterness at Sen. McGovern's rise to the top and Sen. Humphrey's fall. A spokesman for George Meany, AFL-CIO president, said: "If they had their preference we would have no President for the next four years."

Sen. McGovern's display of organizational muscle came when he recaptured the disputed California delegates at the peak of a tumultuous session on credentials that ended just before dawn today.

The McGovern camp then failed in an effort to engineer a compromise to seat both Mayor Richard J. Daley of Chicago and a heavily pro-McGovern group of Illinois challengers.

The convention then voted to censure the powerful Chicago mayor in a move expected to have far-reaching consequences, both throughout the party and in its fall campaign.

In two votes, both decided by larger margins than expected, to settle the California credentials dispute.

First, the McGovern forces overturned by a vote of 1,618-23 to 1,288-22 the Credentials Committee's decision—which had been (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

McGovern Ties GI Presence In S.E. Asia to POW Release

MIAMI BEACH, July 11 (AP).

—Sen. George McGovern said today for the first time that he would keep U.S. troops in Thailand and naval forces in the Gulf of Tonkin on what aides termed "an inactive basis" until the North Vietnamese release Americans held as prisoners.

The South Dakota senator, on the verge of capturing the Democratic presidential nomination, made what the aides said was "an elaboration of his position" in a statement responding to his endorsement by a group of wives and sisters of American prisoners of war.

It brought his position closer to that of President Nixon, who has vowed to maintain U.S. military action in Indochina until the North Vietnamese promise to free prisoners.

Previously, Sen. McGovern has pledged to remove all U.S. forces from Southeast Asia if elected President, saying he was certain this would lead the North Vietnamese to free captured Americans.

In his statement today he said he would use every resource possible to win freedom of the prisoners and a full accounting of Americans missing in Indochina.

"While I am fully confident that there would be no such need," the senator said, "I would also retain the military capability in the region—in Thailand and on the seas—to signal and fulfill our firm determination on this issue."

"This is the only cause for which I would retain any U.S. forces in or adjacent to Southeast Asia," he added.

After restating his pledge to withdraw ground forces from Vietnam and halt U.S. bombing within 90 days of taking office, Sen. McGovern said:

"Remaining forces would be completely withdrawn as soon as all prisoners are returned and a satisfactory accounting for the missing is received from all responsible parties."

The aides said this sentence referred to bases in Thailand, and the naval forces off the Vietnamese coast, insisting that Sen. McGovern was not changing his policy but conceding that he had never discussed this aspect of it publicly.

Play by Play

REYKJAVIK, July 11 (AP).—Here are the moves of Spassky and Fischer in the opening game of their match for the world chess title.

SPASSKY (White) FISCHER (Black)
1. P-Q4 KT-KB3
2. P-QB4 P-K3
3. KT-KB3 P-Q4
4. KT-KB3 P-KT5
5. P-K3 P-K3
6. P-Q3 P-K4
7. P-Q3 P-K3
8. P-QB3 P-K4
9. KT-KB3 P-QB3
10. B-BP B-KT3
11. P-K3 P-K3
12. P-Q4 P-K3
13. P-QKT4 P-K3
14. B-KT3 P-Q3
15. Q-K3 P-K3
16. KT-KB3 P-KT5
17. KT-KT B-B5

Elapsed time: white 55 minutes, black 110 minutes.
The opening was a curious blend of unusual Scandinavian Defense with ubiquitous Nimzo-Indian.

9. KT-KB3 P-QB3
10. B-BP B-KT3
11. P-K3 P-K3
12. P-Q4 P-K3
13. P-QKT4 P-K3
14. B-KT3 P-Q3
15. Q-K3 P-K3
16. KT-KB3 P-KT5
17. KT-KT B-B5

The exchange of queens which Spassky invited on move 11 left him with only a slight advantage in the form of more harmonious development. On his 15th move he took 20 minutes, obviously wondering how to restrain his life into the game, but found no way to avoid more equalizing exchanges.

18. B-KT3 B-B5
19. KT-KB3 P-K3
20. B-BP B-KT3
21. K-B1 K-B1
22. K-K3 P-K3
23. R-QB1 B-K3
24. B-BP P-K3
25. K-Q3 B-KT3
26. P-KT5 B-KT3
27. P-KT5 B-KT3
28. P-KT5 B-KT3
29. K-K3 P-K3
30. K-K3 P-K3
31. P-K3 P-K3
32. K-K3 P-K3
33. P-K3 P-K3
34. P-K3 P-K3
35. K-K3 P-K3

Elapsed time: white 120 minutes, black 110 minutes.
Game adjourned.

36. P-K4 K-Q4
37. B-K3 K-K5
38. B-B5 P-K3
39. P-KT5 P-K3
40. K-K3 P-K3
41. K-K3 P-K3
42. K-K3 P-K3
43. K-K3 P-K3
44. K-K3 P-K3
45. K-K3 P-K3
46. K-K3 P-K3
47. K-K3 P-K3
48. K-K3 P-K3
49. K-K3 P-K3
50. K-K3 P-K3

At the start of the game, Spassky was seated alone at a table (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4).

Andreotti Faces Loss of Confidence Not in Senate

ROME, July 11 (Reuters).—A vital confidence debate opened today in the Italian Senate on the country's new center coalition government. The regime is expected to gain no more than a slender majority when the vote comes later this week.

On Friday, in the Chamber of Deputies, Giulio Andreotti's administration passed its first parliamentary test with a majority of 41.

But the coalition—composed of Christian Democrats, Social Democrats and right-of-center Liberals, supported by the Republicans—commands a much smaller majority in the Senate.

Most calculations give Mr. Andreotti a maximum majority of seven votes in the ballot, which is expected Thursday. The coalition's theoretical majority is 10 in the 320-seat house. But Christian Democratic Senate President Amintore Fanfani will not be voting. Two other Christian Democratic senators are ill and will be unable to attend the debate.

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مكتبة الامم المتحدة



WITNESS FOR THE PROSECUTION—Israeli Maj. Gen. Rechavam Ze'evi (right), chief of Central Army Command, testifying in Tel Aviv court yesterday that he ob-

tained confession from Japanese terrorist Kozo Okamoto (left) by promising him "my revolver with one bullet" to commit suicide, but did not intend to keep his promise.

Bomb Blast Wounds 11 at Israeli Depot

TEL AVIV, July 11 (UPI)—A grenade exploded in the central bus station of Tel Aviv today, wounding 11 persons, police said. It was the first guerrilla incident in the nation's biggest city in nine months.

A police spokesman said that about 300 Arabs in the area were rounded up and brought into police stations after the explosion in the men's washroom. The roundup was intended to prevent them from being attacked—in order to protect them," the spokesman said. "But there was really no need for it."

He said that almost all would be released within a matter of hours but that "20 or 30" would be held for questioning.

"We don't even have a concrete suspect," the spokesman admitted. All the wounded suffered minor injuries and nine were released after treatment at a hospital. The two others required more extensive treatment but would not be hospitalized, he said.

Police and troops cordoned off the streets near the bus station and police controlled the departure of buses.

The outdoor station, in the southern section of the city, nearly always is crowded.

The explosion was the first guerrilla incident in Tel Aviv since Nov. 11, when a bomb exploded aboard a bus after its arrival from Tiva on the northern coast. Two passersby were wounded.

Palestinian Claim
BEIRUT, July 11 (AP)—The Palestinian guerrillas claimed responsibility for today's explosion at Tel Aviv's bus station.

A communiqué by the Palestine news agency said that a unit of special commando forces planned the bomb. The communiqué did not say to which guerrilla group the commandos belonged.

Dock Strike in Hawaii
HONOLULU, July 11 (UPI)—Hawaii's 900 dock workers walked off the job yesterday, halting nearly all vital shipping activity in the islands. Only military cargo was unloaded. The workers are seeking a new contract.

In Airport Massacre Probe Israeli General Says He Made Suicide Deal With Japanese

RISHON LE-ZION, Israel, July 11 (UPI)—An army general testified today that he signed a pact with Kozo Okamoto offering him a gun and a bullet with which the young man could kill himself in exchange for information about his part in the Lydda Airport massacre. The general called his move a "brainstorm."

The military court trying the young Japanese for his role in the massacre ordered Maj. Gen. Rechavam Ze'evi to produce the pact today. It was signed following lengthy questioning immediately after the attack in which 26 persons were killed and 79 were wounded.

Gen. Ze'evi, chief of the army's Central Command, led the military investigation into the assault by the three-man Japanese suicide squad. Okamoto himself said he was a normal person of sound mind and did not want an examination.

"I think that after six to seven hours of one-sided and nerve-racking investigation, I had a brainstorm that, maybe in order to make him talk, we must take completely different techniques, different than those customary in similar investigations," the general testified.

9-Point Contract
The general said that he drew up a nine-point contract in which he offered Okamoto his pistol and a bullet with which to commit suicide after the 24-year-old Japanese revealed the planning and execution of the massacre. One of the points stipulated was that Okamoto could use the gun only on himself.

"Everything that happened at that stage was not a judicial or a police investigation but an operational investigation that was meant to save human lives," Gen. Ze'evi said. "Everything is permissible toward this end."

"I warned him that if he didn't tell the truth I would leave," the general said. "I made a unilateral decision that our agreement was null and void and since he wasn't telling the truth he wouldn't get the pistol from me."

World Chess Title Play On In Reykjavik

(Continued from Page 1)
bathed in shadowless illumination from the special fluorescent lights above the stage.

Fischer was nowhere to be seen. As the rules require, Spassky made his first move, and chief referee Lohar Schmidt, of West Germany, pressed a metal button that started Fischer's clock.

Seven minutes later Fischer strode with a long rolling gait to his side of the table. A roar of applause greeted his standup handshake with Spassky.

Gudmundur Thorarinnsson, whose Icelandic Chess Federation played midwife to delays, arguments and threatened walkouts, breathed an audible sigh of relief from one of the balcony seats.

Nine Days Late
Scheduled to begin on July 2, the match was nine days late getting under way.

Spassky's first move, made without haste, was his favorite: pawn to queen's four. Fischer replied with the beginning of what chess players call the Nimzo-Indian Defense. He moved his king's knight to king's bishop, an angular leap to protect the center.

By the 12th move and some scuffling for control of the middle of the board, the players had exchanged their queens, the most powerful pieces in play, and thus reduced chances for a victory by either one.

U.S. Formula On Payments
(Continued from Page 1)
by Nixon administration officials would include the settlement of the Lend-Lease debt at a figure large enough to satisfy the administration but with an interest rate low enough to meet Soviet objections.

One White House aide said that, instead of announcing that agreement was reached on \$600 million at 2 percent over 30 years, the two sides might simply set a flat figure to be paid in 30 equal installments, without reference to an interest rate.

In addition, the administration would tell the Russians that if they agree to a Lend-Lease settlement, efforts would be made to secure most-favored-nation treatment from Congress. But if Congress fails to approve it in a certain period of time, the deal would be off.

At the end of World War II, the United States decided that Russia owed \$2.6 billion for civilian goods that were still in use and wrote off the cost of war material. But the United States asked only that Russia pay \$1.2 billion.

The two sides were \$500 million apart in 1960 when talks broke off—with the United States asking \$800 million and the Soviet Union offering \$300 million.

Aly Khan's Remains Flown to Damascus
CANNES, July 11 (AP)—The body of Prince Aly Khan, killed in an auto accident in Paris in 1960, was flown yesterday to Damascus for burial in a special mausoleum, according to his wishes.

Arrangements for transfer of the body were made by Prince Karim Aga Khan, Prince Aly's eldest son and head of the Ismaili Muslim sect. Aly Khan was Pakistani ambassador to the United Nations.

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by Nixon administration officials would include the settlement of the Lend-Lease debt at a figure large enough to satisfy the administration but with an interest rate low enough to meet Soviet objections.

One White House aide said that, instead of announcing that agreement was reached on \$600 million at 2 percent over 30 years, the two sides might simply set a flat figure to be paid in 30 equal installments, without reference to an interest rate.

In addition, the administration would tell the Russians that if they agree to a Lend-Lease settlement, efforts would be made to secure most-favored-nation treatment from Congress. But if Congress fails to approve it in a certain period of time, the deal would be off.

At the end of World War II, the United States decided that Russia owed \$2.6 billion for civilian goods that were still in use and wrote off the cost of war material. But the United States asked only that Russia pay \$1.2 billion.

The two sides were \$500 million apart in 1960 when talks broke off—with the United States asking \$800 million and the Soviet Union offering \$300 million.

Aly Khan's Remains Flown to Damascus
CANNES, July 11 (AP)—The body of Prince Aly Khan, killed in an auto accident in Paris in 1960, was flown yesterday to Damascus for burial in a special mausoleum, according to his wishes.

Arrangements for transfer of the body were made by Prince Karim Aga Khan, Prince Aly's eldest son and head of the Ismaili Muslim sect. Aly Khan was Pakistani ambassador to the United Nations.

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Democrats' Old Pros Are In Back Seat

Young, Poor, Black On Top at Convention

(Continued from Page 1)

tributors to the official convention book.

House Speaker Carl Albert, who four years ago made history as the convention chairman when he banged the gavel to break up a demonstration while "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" was being played in the Chicago hall, is here this time simply as an Oklahoma delegate. He won't say whom he favors.

Rep. Albert, of Oklahoma, House majority leader Hale Boggs, of Louisiana, and House whip Thomas P. (Tip) O'Neill, of Massachusetts, turned up yesterday in a nightclub room turned convention press conference hall to fire a volley at President Nixon. The television cameras, who had been on hand an hour or so earlier for Sen. Muskie, did not bother to return.

Rep. Albert read a statement about "the outstanding record" of the Democratic Congress and the "unrelenting opposition" of Mr. Nixon on a long list of domestic issues. The prepared statement ended with an "I am confident" the voters will "return" a Democratic Congress to Washington next year. To this he thought it wise to add "and" and will replace Mr. Nixon with a Democratic President."

Rep. Boggs, who has been a delegate to most of the Democratic conventions since 1940, did not even try for a delegate's seat this year. Because I didn't want to, he explained. But he conceded that more congressional noses are out of joint this time than usual over who has a delegate's badge and over the prospective McGovern nomination.

Defeatist Talk
Reps. Albert, Boggs and O'Neill all fully shared the cry that a McGovern candidacy would mean loss of control of the House and Senate. Rep. O'Neill said privately that the defeatist talk had started among Daley-controlled Chicago congressmen. Rep. O'Neill himself ran as a Muskie delegate but got kicked.

Rep. O'Neill tried to see the sunny side of it: street, however, Sen. McGovern, he commented, "will be right back in the middle in the mainstream" and "this is going to be a great Democratic year, with gut issues of bread and butter," the old party staples. He said it used to be the Massachusetts custom for a congressman to pick the delegates from his own district, beginning with himself. This time, he said, the fight he lost in the primary at least helped bring in 15,000 new registered Democrats.

Andrew Hatcher, an old pro among the blacks, who was President Kennedy's assistant press secretary, is here this time with the party's minorities division. He figures he can be helpful because "no one on their entire staff has ever attended a convention before." He was slated as a Jackson delegate in New York but never even got started. Sen. Henry M. Jackson, of Washington, withdrew as an active candidate.

Mr. Hatcher estimated that some 60 percent of the McGovern delegates have "no loyalty to the Democratic party" and "if Sen. McGovern wins 'we'll see a real vendetta to purge all the so-called elder statesmen.'"

Rep. O'Neill estimated that something like 137 Democratic House members (out of 257) are here now, and he has to find tickets for all but the 33 delegates and alternates he listed among them.

The count of senators is not more than 30, but among them they run from pro-McGovern Frank Church, of Idaho, to pro-Jackson Alan Bible, of Nevada, and the two Missourians supporting Sen. Muskie, Stuart Symington and Thomas Eagleton. It may not be the last hurrah for the old pros, especially those still in Congress, but in the crowded lobbies it is hard to find them.

Ban on Highs For Chutists

SACRAMENTO, Calif., July 11 (AP)—Drunk parachuting will henceforth be illegal in California under a bill signed by acting Gov. Ed Reinecke.

The bill also outlaws being high on liquor, narcotics or dangerous drugs while piloting a plane.

"Anyone who has participated in this sport, which has to be one of the most exciting in the world, knows that parachuting requires a clear mind and quick reflexes," Mr. Reinecke said in signing the measure. A news release described him as a former sky-diver.

Mr. Reinecke is acting governor while Gov. Ronald Reagan tours Europe as a special representative of President Nixon.

Truman Satisfactory
KANSAS CITY, July 11 (AP)—Former President Harry S. Truman, 88, underwent the last of a series of gastrointestinal examinations at Research Hospital here yesterday. His condition is satisfactory, hospital officials said, but no date has been set for his dismissal.



BOWING OUT—Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota embracing his wife, Marie, after withdrawing yesterday as a contender for the Democratic nomination.

McGovern Sure of Victory As Chief Rivals Withdraw

(Continued from Page 1)

engineered by backers of Sen. Humphrey, Sen. Muskie and Gov. Wallace to deny Sen. McGovern his winner-take-all victory.

Then, by an even broader margin of 1,589,522 to 1,182,238, the McGovern forces defeated an attempt by a Florida backer of Gov. Wallace to challenge the parliamentary ground rules set by the presiding officer, Democratic National Chairman Lawrence F. O'Brien.

In the Chicago case, too, there were two votes as the McGovern side sought at the last moment to compromise—even though Mayor Daley's side said compromise was impossible.

His eyes brimming with tears, Sen. Humphrey withdrew from the race at a press conference, at which he said:

"After consultation with some of my closest friends and supporters I have determined that I will not permit my name to be entered in nomination at this convention. I am therefore releasing my delegates to vote as they wish."

"But my withdrawal from the presidential race is a withdrawal of candidacy only."

"It is not a withdrawal of spirit or determination to continue the battle that I've waged all of my life for equal opportunity for all our people, for social justice for this nation . . ."

"This has been a good fight. We've waged a good battle. We've done it within the rules of the game and we bow out now with the spirit of friendship and understanding, as a good Democrat, but above all, hopefully, as a good citizen and a good family. Thank you very much."

In a statement issued by his headquarters, Sen. McGovern said Sen. Humphrey "leaves us all with a sense of poignancy, but most of all it reminds us of his 25 years' fight for human justice."

"For many years he has been my neighbor, my friend and my personal counselor. That relationship will continue."

Sen. Muskie, who started at the head of the Democratic pack going into the primaries, dropped out of the race with a promise to work "for" Sen. McGovern's election.

But the Maine senator did not commit the delegates pledged to him to any course of action at the convention's nominating session Wednesday. He said Sen. McGovern's selection as presidential candidate "allows only formal confirmation."

He said Sen. McGovern possessed resources of "enormous importance." He won the nomination, he added, despite enormous odds overcome by "skill, perseverance, dedication and plain hard work."

Sen. Jackson, saying he was staying in the race "all the way," said he was "concerned about who occupies the White House," and again expressed his reservations about Sen. McGovern as the party's candidate.

Meanwhile, the convention del-

Argentina Grants Bolivia First 'Port'

BUENOS AIRES, July 11 (Reuters)—Landlocked Bolivia gained its first "port" Friday when the Argentine government formally ceded it 12 acres of land in the Argentinean river port of Rosario.

Rosario, on the Paraná River 190 miles northwest of here, is more than 750 miles from the Bolivian border and the closest access the country has to the Atlantic.

Bolivian exports and imports will be channeled through the free zone, starting early next year.

500th Cosmos Orbited MOSCOW

MOSCOW, July 11 (UPI)—The Soviet Union yesterday launched the 500th spacecraft in its unmanned and secretive Cosmos program. This news agency said today. That, as usual, gave no details of the artificial earth satellite's mission beyond "continued exploration of space."

Kennedy Is Seen as Top No. 2 Choice

McGovern Advisers List Their Favorites

(Continued from Page 1)

sometime today. However, Mr. Hart said, there is no guarantee Sen. Kennedy will accept the position.

Mr. Hart was commenting moments after Minnesota Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey withdrew from competition for the presidential nomination.

While his fellow Democrats were holding the first day of their national convention, Sen. Kennedy remained far from the Miami Beach convention site, at his home in Hyannis Port, Mass., but he stayed up late to see it on television.

Kennedy aides repeated steadfastly what the Massachusetts senator has said for weeks—he does not want and will not accept the vice-presidential nomination.

Sen. Kennedy and his three young children canceled a sailing expedition to Nantucket when winds kicked up, and went fishing instead. A family spokesman said Sen. Kennedy planned to camp on the beach with his children tonight.

A spokesman said Sen. Kennedy has had no telephone calls from any party leaders or candidates.

He has talked, however, with his wife Joan, who is in Miami Beach to appear at some fund-raising affairs, and two men from his Washington office, Edward Martin and Paul Kirk, who are there as observers.

Vacation Activities
Sen. Kennedy spent the opening day of the convention going about his usual summer vacation activities and said he will not visit the convention unless invited by the presidential nominee.

The interviews with the McGovern advisers were conducted both before and after his victory in last night's California credentials fight brought him to the brink of first-ballot nomination. Those claiming Mr. Woodcock mentioned his Roman Catholic religion as well as his labor connections and compatibility on issues with Sen. McGovern.

Sen. Nelson, a close friend of Sen. McGovern, was seen as perhaps the most compatible of all with the South Dakotan. Sen. Hart was described by one aide as having strong support among labor and blacks as well as presenting a mature image and being a strong campaigner.

Sen. Ribicoff, who will place Sen. McGovern into nomination for the second time in four years, is Jewish. Sen. McGovern is seen as having difficulties in holding the normally Democratic Jewish vote. Gov. Askew has often been cited by Sen. McGovern as one of his top choices.

Others mentioned in the interviews by at least one adviser included two of Sen. McGovern's main rivals for the nomination—Sens. Humphrey and Edmund P. Muskie; Gov. Patrick Lucey of Wisconsin; and Sen. Frank Church of Idaho.

In spite of a possible offer to Mr. Woodcock, the elders of the organization continued to raise the problem of forging Democratic unity behind the liberal senator.

"If they had their preference, we would have no president for the next four years," said a spokesman for George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO.

Mr. McGovern's fence-menders sought out Mr. Meany, and also sought peace with the forces of Chicago Mayor Richard J. Daley, denied a seat in the convention after decades as a Democratic power broker.

Trial Is Postponed In Attack on Wallace

UPPER MERIDON, Md., July 11 (AP)—The state trial of Arthur Herman Bremer on charges stemming from the shooting of Gov. George C. Wallace, ordered to begin tomorrow, has been postponed to July 21. Gov. Wallace was shot May 15 at Laurel, Md., shopping center.

Prince Georges County Circuit Judge Ralph Powers granted a defense motion for continuance yesterday.

Connally Ends Trip, Criticizes McGovern Goals

WASHINGTON, July 11 (UPI)—Former Treasury Secretary John B. Connally ended an around-the-world diplomatic mission today and called Sen. George S. McGovern "not the most attractive candidate" for the presidency.

Then, speaking to a 5 a.m. adjournment of its first session, the convention agreed to drop credentials cases from six other states.

Asked at Andrews Air Force Base by reporters for his opinion about Sen. McGovern as the Democratic presidential nominee, Mr. Connally said: "In the light of some of his policies, he's not the most attractive candidate in the country, as far as I can see."

As to the likelihood that Mr. Connally, a registered Democrat, will bolt his party and run as Mr. Nixon's vice-presidential candidate, Mr. Connally said, "As I read the tea leaves, that's not in my future."

But he indicated that he would campaign for the President, at least to defend the economic policies he helped draft during his year at the Treasury Department.

(Yesterday's leading: U.S. Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

WEATHER		
ALABAMA	7	Sunny
ALASKA	11	Very cloudy
ARIZONA	12	Cloudy
ARKANSAS	17	Sunny
CALIFORNIA	20	Partly cloudy
COLORADO	27	Cloudy
CONNECTICUT	18	Very cloudy
DELAWARE	13	Cloudy
FLORIDA	21	Very cloudy
GEORGIA	21	Sunny
ILLINOIS	24	Sunny
INDIANA	24	Partly sunny
IOWA	27	Partly sunny
KANSAS	13	Shower
KENTUCKY	13	Very cloudy
LOUISIANA	25	Sunny
MAINE	13	Cloudy
MARYLAND	13	Very cloudy
MASSACHUSETTS	13	Very cloudy
MICHIGAN	24	Partly sunny
MINNESOTA	24	Sunny
MISSISSIPPI	26	Sunny
MISSOURI	26	Overcast
MONTANA	21	Very cloudy
NEBRASKA	13	Rainy
NEVADA	25	Sunny
NEW HAMPSHIRE	21	Partly sunny
NEW JERSEY	21	Partly cloudy
NEW YORK	13	Cloudy
NORTH CAROLINA	13	Very cloudy
NORTH DAKOTA	23	Very cloudy
OHIO	27	Partly cloudy
OKLAHOMA	26	Very cloudy
OREGON	20	Partly sunny
PENNSYLVANIA	20	Cloudy
RHODE ISLAND	13	Cloudy
SOUTH CAROLINA	27	Cloudy
SOUTH DAKOTA	14	Overcast

Beefeater- First name for the Martini.



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POWER TO THE POOR—Clenching their fists, delegates to the National Welfare Rights Conference hold a demonstration outside the Miami Beach Convention Hall.

After Poor People's Rally

Protesters Rip Fence at Convention Hall

MIAMI BEACH, July 11 (AP).—About 500 demonstrators broke away from a rally last night and pulled down a portion of a fence on the perimeter of the Convention Hall as the Democratic National Convention opened inside.

A 60-foot section of chain-link fence was ripped down by youths who had been kicking at gates around the southwest section of the hall. About 300 police, armed with billy clubs, stepped into the breach when the fence fell and stood in a shoulder-to-shoulder wall, and the protesters momentarily backed off.

Minutes before, the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference had promised that his Poor People's Coalition would protest fully until their request for a convention seats was ruled in by the Democrats.

In most of the participants in Mr. Abernathy's group stayed in the demonstration area in front of the hall. They shouted, "Open the door! Open the door!" as they stood in a light rain.

However, as most of Mr. Abernathy's crowd of about 2,000 began dispersing, the 500-most of them while youths began kicking and clawing at the chain-link barrier around the convention center.

Policeman Hunt said Miami Beach Police Sgt. Joseph J. O'Connell said he saw a group of protesters tried to force their way into the hall. One person was arrested during the one-hour assault on the fence.

Within an hour, the demonstrators began to disperse as the rain fell. A spokesman for the Poor People's Coalition said the group would be back in Resurrection City, a makeshift shanty town in the city, to call it serious.

Each police officer Rocky Little said of the outbreak, "It was never designated as a riot and steel barrier, hindrance of demonstration."

Speakers at the Abernathy meeting included Dr. Ben Hooks, a black minister, Gloria Dark of the National Woman's Political Caucus, George Neale of the National Welfare Rights organization and people won't stand Veterans Against the War and the National Tenants Union and several other groups.

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GOP Seeks To Postpone Bugging Case

Harm to President's Campaign Is Cited

By Paul Valentine and Bob Woodward

WASHINGTON, July 11 (WP).—The Committee for the Re-election of the President said yesterday that civil court hearings in connection with the break-in at attempted bugging of Democratic headquarters could cause "incalculable" damage to President Nixon's campaign.

In an unusual acknowledgment that the opposition could inflict a deep political wound, lawyers for the Nixon committee asked the U.S. District Court yesterday to postpone hearings on the Democrats' \$1-million dollar civil suit against them at least until after the Nov. 7 election.

Court hearings and accompanying publicity could deter the Nixon campaign workers, discourage campaign contributions, force disclosure of confidential campaign information and provide the Democrats with a reason to hold press conferences, the Nixon lawyers said.

These statements contrast with those of the former Nixon campaign manager, John N. Mitchell, who called the suit a "political stunt" when it was filed June 20.

Democratic National Chairman Lawrence F. O'Brien filed the civil action against the Nixon committee and the five suspects arrested in the June 17 break-in just two days after it was revealed that one of the suspects was the security coordinator for Mr. Nixon's campaign effort.

First Amendment Cited

The suit seeks damages on the ground that the break-in interfered with the First Amendment rights of all Democrats.

In addition, Mr. O'Brien said that there is "a developing clear line to the White House" and cited what he called the "potential involvement" of a special counsel to the President, Charles W. Colson.

Mr. Colson was only indirectly linked to the break-in because of his recommendation that the White House hire Howard E. Hunt as a consultant.

Mr. Hunt's name was found in two address books belonging to one of the five suspects. An uncashed check made out to a Rockville, Md., country club and signed by Mr. Hunt also was found among the suspects' belongings. Mr. Hunt, a former CIA employee, has since been dismissed from the White House job and disappeared from sight.

The court papers seeking the postponement of hearings on the suit until after Nov. 7 were filed by the Nixon committee's lawyer, Kenneth W. Parkinson.

Such hearings would "allow Mr. O'Brien and the Democratic National Committee to utilize this lawsuit as a forum from which to accuse this committee of complicity in criminal conduct throughout the 1972 election campaign," he said in the brief.

The committee again denied any involvement in the break-in and said repeated mention in the news of the "coincidental employment" of suspect James W. McCord Jr., the former GOP security chief, would be particularly damaging.

Police Foil Hijacking of German 727

MUNICH, July 11 (AP).—Police overpowered an Algerian-born French citizen aboard a Lufthansa 727 jetliner last night after he threatened to blow up the plane unless he was given \$400,000 and a parachute, the airline reported today.

Authorities said Nouridine Bachali, 25, sent an extortion note written in French and Italian to the pilot of a Lufthansa airliner en route from Cologne to Munich with 53 passengers aboard.

Bachali, who was described as being intoxicated, claimed he carried a bag of bombs and would blow up the plane unless given the money and a parachute with French and Italian-language instructions for its use.

When the plane landed at 9 p.m. in Munich, pilot Peter Heldt, 33, talked Bachali into releasing half of the passengers.

As the passengers filed out, three plainclothes policemen slipped into the plane and grabbed Bachali, who offered no resistance, authorities said. He was taken to Munich police headquarters and charged with air piracy.

A search of the aircraft and Bachali's baggage revealed no explosives, authorities said.

The extortion note demanded payment at Munich Airport of \$400,000 in \$1,000 bills. It said the airplane was then to be flown to Stuttgart, some 120 miles west, where the passengers would be released.

Bachali, who lives in Liège, Belgium, and is a native of Mosaghem, Algeria, added: "I will give my last order in Stuttgart."

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Spanish Law to Recognize Females as Adults at Age 21

By Henry Ginger

MADRID, July 11 (NYT).—A major legal barrier to the equality of women in Spanish society is about to fall with Civil Code changes making them, like men, adults at the age of 21.

Parliament is removing from the code an article that, with certain exceptions such as marriage, specifically forbids women under 25 years of age to leave home and live independently without parental authorization.

The principal instigator of the change is a woman member of parliament, Maria Belen Landae.

Russians, Czechs Push for Pact on Chemical Arms

GENEVA, July 11 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia today urged the 20-nation Geneva disarmament conference to turn to substantive discussion of a treaty outlawing war gases and other chemical weapons.

The issue of chemical weapons is dominating the conference's current session, together with a proposed ban on underground nuclear testing.

Both proposals have been held up because of East-West disagreement over how the bans should be policed.

The Czechoslovak ambassador said international on-site inspections, such as the Western countries demand, are so complex in the field of chemical weapons as to be impractical.

He urged the conference to take as its basis for future talks a draft treaty banning chemical weapons of all kinds presented by the Soviet Union and its East European allies last March.

This provides for a complaint procedure to the United Nations Security Council, which could undertake its own investigation.

Soviet Ambassador Alexei Roshchin said the close relationship between chemical substances for military and peaceful purposes makes on-site inspection by international bodies "practically unrealizable."

100 KPH Swiss Limit

BERN, July 11 (UPI).—A speed limit of 100 kilometers per hour will come into force on all Swiss roads except freeways on Jan. 1, the government decreed today. The law will be re-examined after three years.

3 Ministers Quit Greek Cabinet; Reshuffle Seen

ATHENS, July 11 (AP).—Three Greek government ministers, including the head of the nation's police, resigned yesterday in an apparent move to facilitate an impending government reshuffle by Premier George Papadopoulos.

An official announcement said that Mr. Papadopoulos approved the resignations of Education Minister Gerassimos Frangos, Public Order Minister Spyros Veilantidis and Deputy National Economy Minister George Garter.

The announcement said that the three quit for "private reasons."

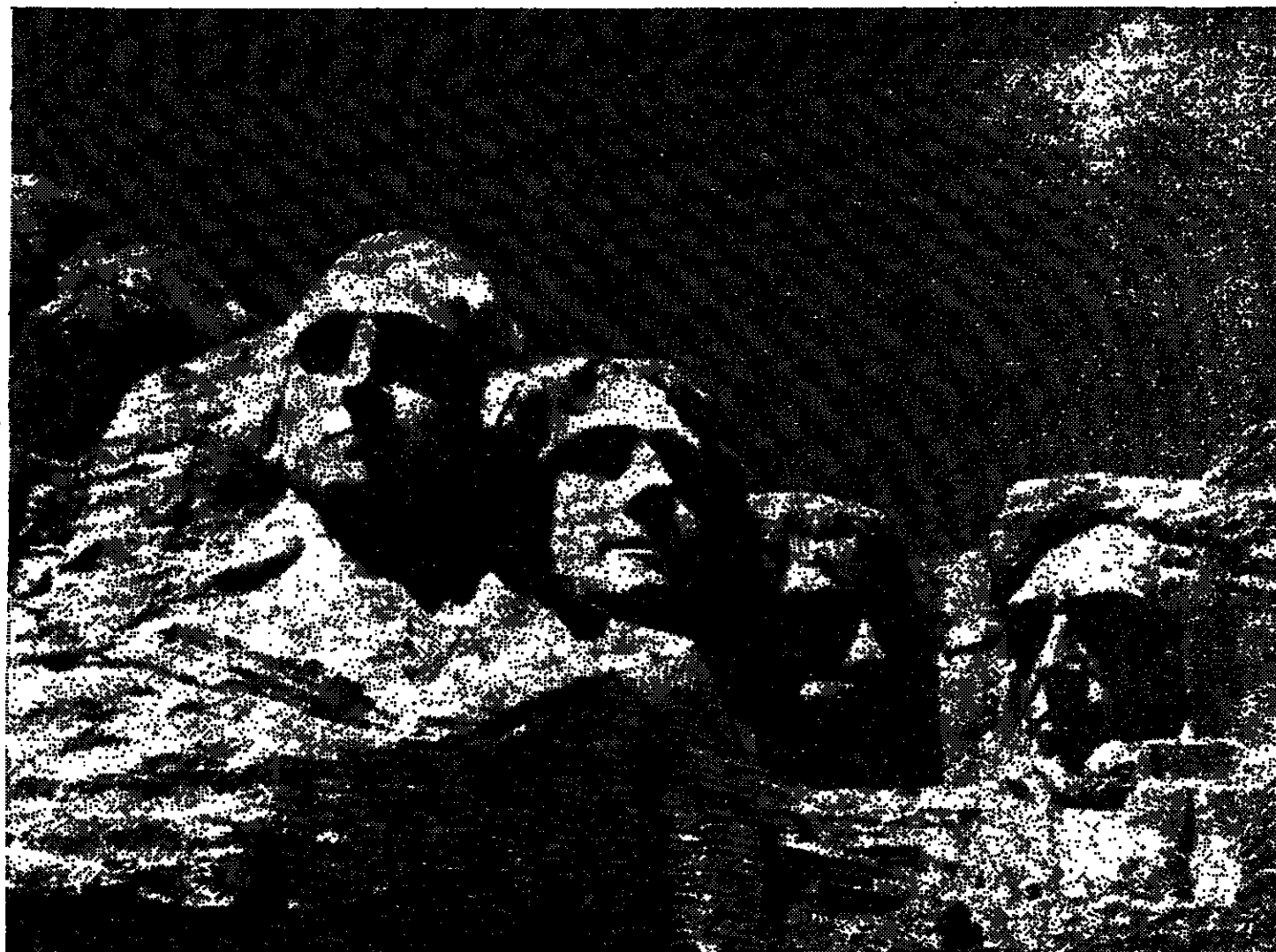
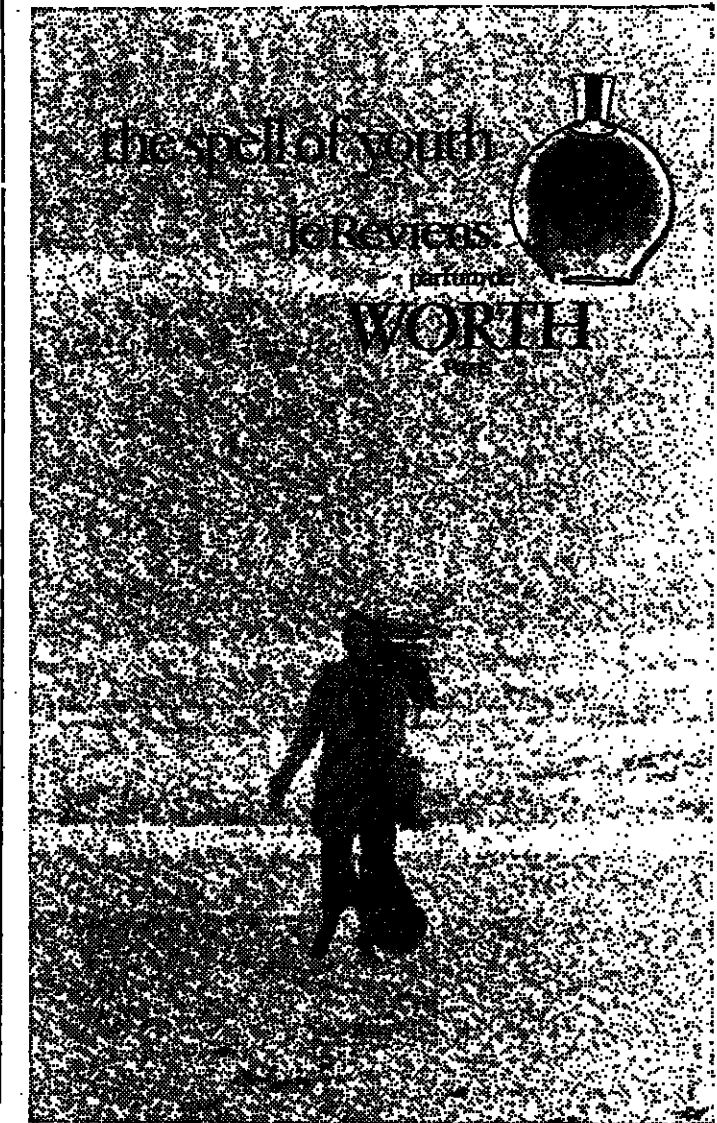
Deputy Premier Stylianos Fakatos was temporarily assigned to fill the public order post, which controls the nation's uniformed and secret police.

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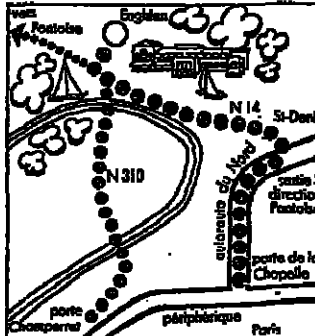
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Saigon Marines Are Airlifted Behind Quang Tri Red Lines

SAIGON, July 11 (AP)—Hundreds of South Vietnamese Marines were dropped behind enemy lines north of Quang Tri City today, and heavy ground fire shot down three of the American helicopters that flew them in.

The helicopters, flown by U.S. Marines from Seventh Fleet carriers, made their landings under escort of U.S. Army Cobra helicopter gunships.

"Initial action on the ground was not as the South Vietnamese Marines moved off the helicopters and on to the offensive," said a Seventh Fleet announcement.

The crews from two downed helicopters were rescued, the U.S. command reported, but the fate of those aboard the other was not known. Field reports said a fourth helicopter may have been downed on the same mission.

No Contact Reported

It was not known here whether the helicopters had landed their loads of South Vietnamese troops before they were hit.

A Saigon military spokesman said he had no report the Marines had made contact with the enemy, and no casualty reports were issued.

The area the Marines assaulted is about 2 1/2 miles northwest of Quang Tri. It is just across the Thach Han River from the Quang Tri combat base. The base is a former U.S. Army installation that served as the South Vietnamese 3rd Infantry Division headquarters before the division was routed by the North Viet-

U.K. Freighter Blasted at Port In S. Vietnam

SAIGON, July 11 (Reuters)—Stewards apparently working for the Viet Cong planted time bombs that blew two holes in the hull of the British freighter London Statesman in the South Vietnamese port of Nha Trang yesterday military sources reported.

The crew of 45 escaped injury when the blasts shook the 18,770-ton vessel an hour after midnight. Water flooded the engine room and one of the cargo hatches, sending the stern of the freighter to the bottom.

The London Statesman had brought a cargo of rice to Nha Trang, a third of the way up the South Vietnamese coast, from Galveston, Texas. It was due to have sailed yesterday for Bangkok.

The ship's agents discounted first reports of the freighter being damaged by a mine. "The holes are more likely to have come from explosive charges attached to the hull of the ship," they said.

names, who took Quang Tri on May 1.

U.S. military spokesmen said two of the downed helicopters were twin-rotor CH-46s, which were able to return to South Vietnamese lines before going down.

The third, a CH-53, which can carry about 70 combat-equipped troops, was reported down in the battle area.

Tightened Grip

The assault by government Marines tightened the South Vietnamese grip around Quang Tri City. Marines are now pressing on the northern and eastern outskirts and airborne units are dug in on the southeastern and southern edges.

The Communists remain entrenched in the city despite heavy U.S. bombing, and the paratrooper efforts to penetrate the city have been stalled for five days.

The South Vietnamese claimed more than 300 enemy killed in fighting around the city today. Government casualties were put at six killed and 13 wounded.

Marines knocked out four tanks in the fighting and captured two more undamaged, a spokesman said. The airborne element claimed two tanks destroyed.

The Viet Cong's Liberation Radio announced the election of a 13-member People's Revolutionary Committee for Quang Tri Province to be headed by Le Sang, identified as a revolutionary since 1930.

The committee called for everyone to adopt the slogan "Each citizen is a fighter, each house a fortress." The broadcast accused the United States of killing hundreds of civilians in the bombing of populated areas of Quang Tri Province.

At A. Loc

On another front far to the south, Saigon military sources said troops of the South Vietnamese 5th Division and Rangers who had defended An Loc were forced out of the ruined provincial capital in a massive airlift as the siege went through its 96th day.

The forces in the town 60 miles north of Saigon were replaced by the South Vietnamese 18th Division and fresh Rangers carried in by U.S. and South Vietnamese helicopters, which evacuated the other troops.

In the air war, the U.S. command reported that U.S. jets flew 158 strikes against North Vietnam yesterday, a sharp drop from the previous days. Bad weather was cited as the reason for the drop.

Most of the strikes were in the southern half of North Vietnam. Primary targets were fuel storage areas and a pipeline near the Demilitarized Zone and the Laos border.

Hanoi Radio claimed six U.S. warplanes were shot down today in raids over North Vietnam. It claimed many U.S. pilots were taken prisoner.

In a broadcast monitored in Tokyo, the radio said, "the enemy planes F-4 (Phantom) and four A-1s (Skyraider)—were shot down by anti-aircraft fire."

Meanwhile, the North Vietnamese Foreign Ministry charged in a statement that U.S. warplanes today attacked the dikes along the Thai Binh and Kinh Thien Rivers in Nam Sach and Chi Linh districts of Hai Hung Province.

Red Paper Says U.S. Warplanes Dog Civil Craft

PARIS, July 11 (UPI)—A Soviet Aeroflot Il-18 passenger airliner, on a regular flight from Moscow to Hanoi, changed its course over North Vietnam Saturday after being shadowed by U.S. Air Force Phantoms, and landed in Vietnam, Laos, and the Communist newspaper L'Humanité said today.

The newspaper, in a report from Hanoi, charged that attacking U.S. planes tail passenger airliners to safely penetrate North Vietnamese air space.

L'Humanité correspondent Théo Bonnet's report was the first to allege such an incident involving a Soviet airliner and U.S. warplanes over North Vietnam.



Pope Paul VI receiving U.S. Secretary of State William Rogers in Vatican yesterday.

Rogers Says Pope Sought POW Release

ROME, July 11 (UPI)—Secretary of State William P. Rogers said today that the Vatican and Pope Paul VI tried unsuccessfully several times to arrange an exchange of prisoners of war in Vietnam.

"They made several attempts, directly and indirectly, to see if there is some way prisoners could be exchanged," Mr. Rogers said. "So far, it has been to no avail."

Mr. Rogers met newsmen shortly after spending an hour with the Pope at the Vatican.

When the two men last met 13 months ago, Mr. Rogers asked the Pope to use his moral influence to try to persuade North Vietnam to agree to an exchange of war prisoners.

Mr. Rogers did not say how the Vatican and the Pope tried. Nor did the Vatican, which said only that the subject was raised during the meeting today.

Concern Over POWs

The Pope has been concerned about the fate of U.S. and other prisoners in North Vietnam.

The Pope told Hanoi in 1966 that it did not have the right to try captured American pilots as war criminals.

Mr. Rogers' call on the Pope was his last official engagement on a world tour of 11 nations on behalf of President Nixon. He extended it two days to brief Italian and Vatican officials.

The secretary's visit with the Pope was described officially as a private audience. A Vatican statement said that they reviewed the world situation, especially the conflicts in Vietnam and the Middle East, and said that the Pope expressed strong hopes for a quick, negotiated settlement.

Mr. Rogers said that he saw signs of hope at the Paris peace talks, which will resume Thursday, partly because the bombing in North Vietnam and the mining of harbors had been "unusually effective."

On the Middle East, Mr. Rogers said that the only way to settle any problem was to discuss it.

"The Middle East is the only place where this [talking] has not happened," he said. "We are not in a position to impose a settlement and no other nation is."

Adm. Moorer in London

LONDON, July 11 (Reuters)—Adm. Thomas Moorer, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, conferred here today on defense questions with the British defense secretary, Lord Carrington and British military chiefs.

Six GIs Captured by Hanoi Appear in CBS News Film

NEW YORK, July 11 (AP)—CBS News broadcast filmed interviews from Hanoi yesterday with five American airmen hitherto listed as missing, and with a California Air Force captain so badly wounded he was photographed in his hospital bed.

Capt. Richard Logan Francis said nothing as he lay in bed at St. Paul's Hospital in the North Vietnamese capital, four of the others broadcast messages home and one, Capt. John Paul Cerak of New Jersey, gave only the information required by the Geneva Convention on prisoners of war.

"My name is John Paul Cerak," he said. "My rank is captain. My serial number is 146-36-2824. I was born on 23 November, 1944. I was shot down on 27 June, 1972."

The film, obtained through the Denpa news agency in Tokyo, said the airmen were captured between April and June.

Describe Conditions

Four of them, seen on "CBS Evening News With Walter Cronkite," sought to reassure their families about their health and living conditions.

"Dearest Sue," said Capt. Charles Allen Jackson of Littleton, Colo., "the Vietnamese people are very kind in seeing to my injuries and are treating me very well. The bones in my arm should heal and I am in good health. I hope you will encourage others to speak up against this unjust war."

Capt. David Ryan Grant of Chattanooga, Tenn., said: "During my capture I was wounded in the right foot. The treatment has been satisfactory. I feel fine except for the foot. I love you and the boys very much."

"Dear Linda," said Capt. David Dingess of Homestead, Fla., "I have been well-treated. My health is good. Our shelter and clothes are adequate. Don't worry about me. I love you and the boys very much. I hope to get home to see you soon."

Capt. William David Beekman

Detroit Ordered To Buy 295 Buses To Desegregate

DETROIT, July 11 (AP)—U.S. District Judge Stephen Roth ordered the Detroit Board of Education yesterday to purchase 295 buses to use in the first stage of a school desegregation plan this fall.

The order was in accordance with a recommendation by the five-member panel he established to set up a tri-county metropolitan integration plan.

The buses are to be used in the first phase of the integration plan, with full desegregation scheduled for September, 1973.

Judge Roth said that the cost of the buses could not be considered an excessive expenditure, adding that 300 vehicles would have been needed to achieve a Detroit-only desegregation plan.

The Detroit school board warned yesterday that a proposed property tax increase, already defeated in May, may fall again when it goes to a vote next month. The probability of the defeat, it said, may require the board to ask for court-ordered financial relief in order to hold a full school year next fall.

Reagan Arrives in Spain

MADRID, July 11 (Reuters)—California Gov. Ronald Reagan arrived here today from Paris for a 30-hour visit to Spain as a special touring envoy of President Nixon. He will deliver a message from Mr. Nixon to Generalissimo Francisco Franco and hold talks with Foreign Minister Gregorio Lopez Bravo.

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Hanoi Leader Off to Paris Peace Talks

Tho's Departure Lifts Hope of Accord

HONG KONG, July 11 (Reuters)—South Vietnam's senior Politburo member, Le Duc Tho, left Hanoi for Paris today for the resumption of the Vietnam peace talks, raising fresh hope that the North Vietnamese prepared to negotiate an end to the war.

Mr. Tho, who has been associated with all previous secret negotiations in Paris, joins chief negotiator Xuan Thuy for what could be a vital session when the talks resume Thursday after a break of more than two months.

Despite North Vietnam's firm stand on the two key peace proposals—the total withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Vietnam by a fixed date and the immediate removal of the Saigon government of President Nguyen Van Thieu—U.S. hopes remain high that an early breakthrough could lead to peace.

Kissinger Prediction

Henry Kissinger, President Nixon's chief foreign policy adviser, said recently that the United States had reason to believe Hanoi is now ready to negotiate seriously to end the Vietnam war.

But Hanoi's public pronouncements give no grounds for such optimism.

Despite Hanoi's seemingly immovable position, observers here attach great significance to Thursday's Paris peace talks, which follow Mr. Kissinger's visit to Peking last month and a trip to Hanoi by Soviet President Nikolai Podgorniy.

Hanoi insists that the only correct basis for a solution of the war is the Viet Cong's peace plan submitted to the conference a year ago.

Raids Discounted

Stepped-up U.S. air raids over North Vietnam in the past three months following the Communists' offensive south of the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) appear to have had no appreciable effect on Hanoi's bargaining posture.

While admitting that the U.S. air strikes and naval bombardment have hurt North Vietnam, Hanoi remains adamant about its determination to fight "until final victory."

It was not immediately known if Mr. Tho would fly straight to Paris from Hanoi or pass through Peking and Moscow.

The North Vietnamese Agency, reporting Mr. Tho's departure, said only that he was for Paris "to continue to work at the conference."

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HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN

Tenders for the Supply of Road Maintenance Equipment.

The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan has obtained a credit from the International Development Association (World Bank Group). The Ministry of Public Works will apply part of the proceeds of this credit to the purchase by international tender of road maintenance equipment which will consist of the following items in the approximate numbers quoted:

- Group 1. 20 Units Diesel Powered Dump Trucks. Capacity 3 cubic meters. GVW rating approximately 10 tons.
- Group 2. 4 units Diesel Powered Dump Trucks. Capacity 7 cubic meters. GVW rating approximately 18 tons.
- Group 3. 2 Units Wheel Loaders. Bucket Capacity 1.3 cubic meters. Operating weight approximately 8 tons.
- Group 4. 2 Units Motor Grader. Operating weight approximately 15 tons.
- Group 5. 1 Unit Tractor mounted bitumen distributor. 7,000 liter capacity with low-pressure heating system.

Equipment Manufacturers from member countries of the World Bank and Switzerland should obtain tender documents from the Under Secretary, Ministry of Public Works, P.O. Box 1,022, Amman, Jordan. The final date for receipt of tenders is August 15, 1972. Requests for tender documents should be accompanied with a bank check or bank draft in the amount of Ten Jordan Dinars which will not be refunded.

محکم دلائل سے مزین

Floods Lash Japan; Death Toll Hits 188

Heavy Rains Moving North Toward Tokyo

TOKYO, July 11 (Reuters).—Continuing heavy rains today set off new landslides and flooding, pushing the death toll for the last week to 188, with 44 others reported as missing.

Police said that 200 of the dead and missing were victims of last week's devastating series of landslides in southern Japan. But some of the latest victims were reported to have died in central mountain areas as the storms headed for Tokyo and the north.

On the tiny island of Amakusa, where more than 100 persons died in landslides last week, Red Cross officials today expressed fears that infected water supplies might produce an epidemic.

45 Killed in Nepal

KATMANDU, Nepal, July 11 (Reuters).—At least 45 persons died in floods and landslides caused by monsoon rains in northwestern Nepal during the weekend, the country's parliament was told today.

Home Minister Jog Mehar Shrestha said that 18 persons were killed in a landslide in Bhojpur District yesterday, while 13 died in another landslide in a village bordering Chinese-ruled Tibet.

Waves Batter Manila

MANILA, July 11 (Reuters).—Giant waves crashed into one of Manila's main streets today as torrential rains brought widespread flooding to the central Philippines, killing at least eight persons and leaving thousands homeless.

Waves whipped up in Manila Bay lashed the capital's fashionable Roxas Boulevard and smashed through seawalls on the city's south side.

Manila Bay's highest tide was recorded this morning—five feet above the normal high-water mark.

Greek Ambassador John Tsoumis filed an official protest with Turkish Premier Baskin Melen last night over conditions set by the Istanbul governor for the election of a new patriarch. Gov. Vefa Poyraz has said that the elections must be held in the presence of a notary public and that the outcome must be subject to his final approval.

The patriarchate is considered a Turkish institution under the 1923 Lausanne Treaty, despite its presence in a Moslem country.

A Foreign Ministry official denied that the Turkish government wanted to intervene in the election of a new patriarch. "But," he said, "we are looking forward to having the names of the candidates in hand within 45 days. We want to see somebody who is competent, somebody who would serve his community best as he will his nation."

Although Turkey's 37 million inhabitants are 99 percent Moslem, the government does not impose restrictions on any faith.

Kemal Ataturk, founder of modern Turkey, made the country a secular state in 1923 and required all priests, regardless of their faith, to wear nonreligious garb in public. Only heads of religious faiths are permitted to wear religious garb.

Following the 90-minute funeral service, the patriarch's body was taken to the Christian cemetery of Balikli for burial.

Melina Mercouri To Visit Greece For a Funeral

ATHENS, July 11 (Reuters).—Self-exiled Greek actress Melina Mercouri has been granted a visa to visit Greece for the burial tomorrow of her mother, Mrs. Irene Eliopoulos, a member of her family said here today.

The actress, an arch-enemy of the Greek military regime, was deprived of her nationality for her campaigns abroad against it.

Last April, she was refused entry to Greece to attend the burial of her father, Stamatis Mercouris, a former politician and opponent of the regime.

Mrs. Eliopoulos, who was divorced from Mr. Mercouris several years ago, died in Athens Hospital yesterday.

Melina Mercouri has been allowed to come to Greece after she promised that she would not contact the press or make any statement while in the country. She undertook to leave the country on the same day, after attending the funeral.

Filipino Planes Strafe Guerrillas

MANILA, July 11 (UPI).—Jet fighter planes and helicopters of the Philippine Air Force today strafed strongholds of Communist guerrillas in Isabela province in the northern Philippines, a police spokesman said today.

The Philippine Constabulary said waves of jet fighter planes and helicopters attacked positions of the Communist New People's Army in Digo Point, 190 miles north of Manila, destroying three huts and two wooden boats that belonged to the Communist band.

Concentrated at Digo Point are an estimated 400 heavily armed Communist guerrillas led by Victor Corpuz, an army lieutenant who defected to the Communists in 1970.

Full Curfew Imposed on Karachi After 20 Die in Mob Clashes

KARACHI, July 11 (Reuters).—A total curfew was clamped on Karachi today and authorities warned that anyone breaking it would be shot on sight.

The curfew was announced as violence between rival Urdu and Sindhi-speaking mobs in Sind Province entered its fifth day. Twenty persons have been reported killed in Karachi alone during the fighting.

Hyderabad also was under curfew today.

The crisis began when the authorities in Sind Province declared Sindhi the only official language. The Urdu-speaking community reacted violently.

Armed police patrolled this sprawling city of four million inhabitants today to enforce the curfew orders. Sporadic gunfire was heard in the areas where rival groups first clashed on Friday. But there were no reports of any further casualties.

Police cleared makeshift barricades and mock graves set up by the rioters marked with the names of Provincial Gov. Mir Rasul Bakhas Talpur and Chief Minister Mumtaz Ali Bhutto.

Gromyko Is Given Belgian View on European Talks

BRUSSELS, July 11 (Reuters).—Belgium today set out its position on the proposed European security conference and argued that it should be linked with negotiations on troop reductions, informed sources said here.

The Belgian attitude was explained at a private meeting here between Foreign Minister Pierre Harmel and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, who is visiting Brussels.

The sources said that Mr. Harmel also told Mr. Gromyko of the Common Market's attitude that the EEC should be represented as such when the conference tackles economic issues.

There was no reply from Mr. Gromyko on this point, the sources said. Today's meeting was the second between the two ministers since Mr. Gromyko arrived in Belgium on Sunday.

A third, unscheduled, working session has been fixed for tomorrow morning before Mr. Gromyko leaves for home at the end of a week-long visit to the three Benelux countries.

Shops Set Afire

"A number of shops and public buildings were set afire or severely damaged," the statement said. "As usual, looting and burning of Sind shops was a favorite pursuit of rioters."

Police killed four persons when they fired on a mob trying to burn down the bus depot. Police fired later at another crowd but no casualties were reported.

Guerrillas Bomb Trucks in Lisbon

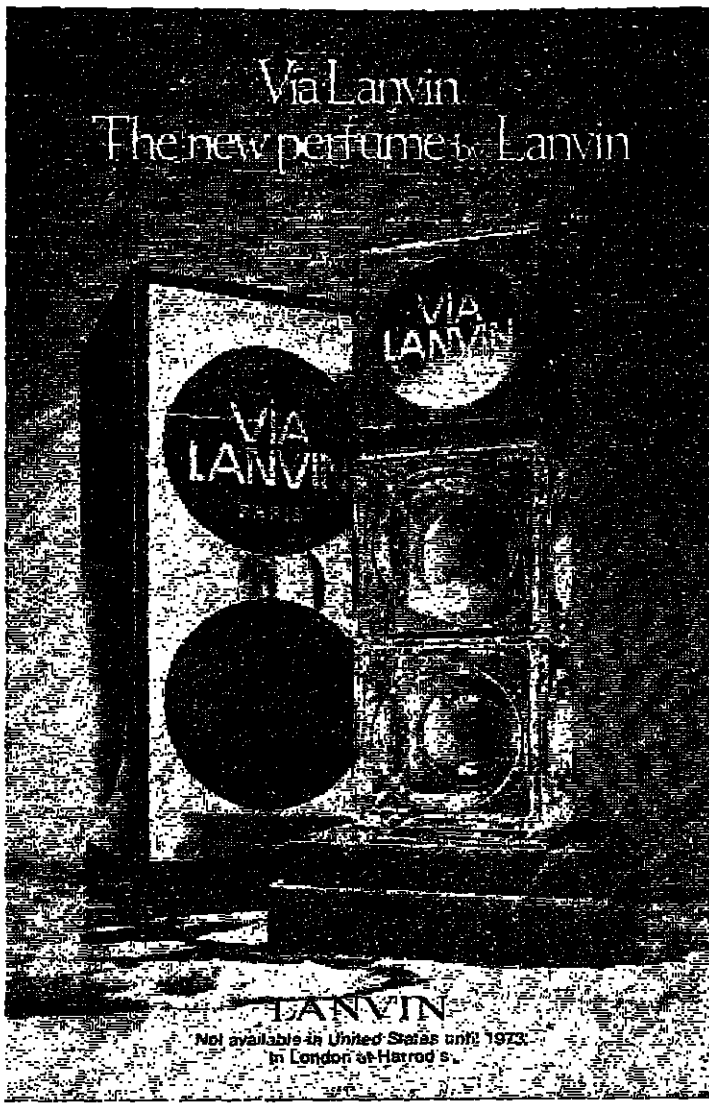
LISBON, July 11 (UPI).—Portuguese urban guerrillas today bombed and destroyed 13 heavy army trucks parked in a Lisbon suburban street and damaged eight civilian trucks in the same group.

The explosions occurred about 4 a.m. There were no casualties, the police said.

Shortly after the explosion the revolutionary group calling itself the "international brigades" telephoned newspapers and press agencies and said it was responsible for the bombings.

An examination of the 13 destroyed army trucks showed small charges in plastic and aluminum containers had been placed in the drivers' cabs, the police said.

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Not to mention the Far East, to which Swissair flies but once a day. (Even the exclusive non-stop flights between Geneva and Bombay and between Athens and Bangkok hardly make up for this.)

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Roman Weeds Force Closure Of Monuments

ROME, July 11 (Reuters).—Rome has forced city authorities to close four famous monuments of Ancient Rome. Thorn bushes, nettles and other bushes sprouting between paving stones and weeds going up walls have created a danger for thousands of tourists.

The monuments include the Colosseum, Trajan's Column, the Forum of Augustus and the tomb of the Scipios and the family of the general who defeated Carthage. They are expected to remain closed a month during restoration.

Patriarch Buried in Istanbul As Succession Issue Looms

ISTANBUL, July 11 (AP).—Funeral services for Patriarch Athenagoras I were held today before scores of officials representing many nations and the Protestant and Roman Catholic Churches.

Meanwhile, the election of a new spiritual leader for the 12-million-member Eastern Orthodox Church gave the Turkish government increasing concern in the face of protests from the Greek government.

Black-robed Orthodox bishops chanted the funeral service, presided over by Metropolitan Archbishop Meliton, a member of the Patriarchal Holy Synod. Archbishop Meliton is considered the leading candidate to succeed Patriarch Athenagoras, who died Friday at the age of 88.

Hundreds of persons crowded the small Church of St. George located within the patriarchate. The Most Rev. Michael Ramsey, archbishop of Canterbury and primate of the Anglican Church, stood next to Pope Paul's representative, Jan Cardinal Willebrands, president of the Vatican's Secretariat for Christian Unity.

Patriarch Athenagoras's pastoral staff and mitre rested on the closed black and silver casket. Some women fainted in the 100-degree heat.

The selection of a new patriarch became embroiled in controversy even before Patriarch Athenagoras was buried.

Greek Ambassador John Tsoumis filed an official protest with Turkish Premier Baskin Melen last night over conditions set by the Istanbul governor for the election of a new patriarch. Gov. Vefa Poyraz has said that the elections must be held in the presence of a notary public and that the outcome must be subject to his final approval.

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Obituaries

Baritone Robert Weede, 69, Sang With the Metropolitan

ALHUT CREEK, Calif., July 11 (AP).—Baritone Robert Weede, 69, who sang with both Metropolitan and San Francisco Opera Companies, died here today.

Weede, who mastered 30 operatic roles, also sang in musical comedy. He observed his 40th year of singing in 1964 when he gave a special performance of "The Barber of Seville" with the San Francisco Opera.

Mr. Weede had been on his ranch at nearby Alhuta, where he had a native of Baltimore, he had studied in Italy for a year after winning a Caruso vocal foundation award.

From 1933 to 1938, Mr. Weede sang with the Radio City Music in New York and then sang on a radio program called "Great Moments in Music."

In the 1950s he starred in two musicals, "The Most Happy of Men" and "Milk and Honey."

Carl W. McCordie, 68, a long-time newspaperman who became an assistant secretary of state, was found dead yesterday in a swimming pool near his home. The exact cause of death was not known.

Ten Arrested Taking 3 Tons of Dynamite in Calif.

YMOOUTH, Calif., July 11 (AP).—Federal and county officials reported stopping a large dynamite theft yesterday. The arrest of two men in a truck at this rural community 35 miles east of Sacramento.

The third man, who was opening the truck after it had been away from the storage area of Margaret Explosives, escaped on foot in the hills in the area.

Investigators said the truck carried more than three tons of dynamite, seven sticks of detonating cord and 130 electric blasting caps.

After being taken to the U.S. Treasury Department's Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, said, there is enough dynamite here to supply everyone who has been known for a year.

The arrest climaxed a month-long investigation which was conducted in the San Francisco Bay area and stretched from Oregon to the Mexican border.

The arrested men were identified as Jack C. Givens Jr., 42, of Ymoouth, and Carroll Wayne Jan, 27, of Sacramento. They were armed with a rifle, a shotgun and a pistol.

Jack Vatsopoulos, agent in charge of the bureau's San Francisco office, said he had "no idea" they would steal that much dynamite.

When the Talks Resume

As the negotiators prepare to gather in the former Hotel Majestic, at that table whose form represents the only concrete achievement of so many months of talk and bloodshed, there are the usual spate of hopeful rumors, the usual hard talk from Hanoi. But whether Vietnam will really continue to be harrowed by the Viet Cong's seven points, or whether they will somehow be dulled, or overlooked, or talked into the semblance of an agreement, remains to be seen.

The hard fact confronting the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong is that their offensive has not won decisive strategic or diplomatic success. It may have proved that Vietnamization has failed; that the South Vietnam forces need American air strength if they are to confront the full power of North Vietnam. But that air strength has been forthcoming, brutally. Moreover, it has not provoked the kind of world reaction that alone might have made President Nixon change his course. Rather, despite the mining of the ports and the extended range of bombing, the United States has been able to improve its relations with the Soviet Union, and not breach the ties newly established with the People's Republic of China.

Nor was there in America any reaction matching the intensity of that provoked by the incursions into Cambodia and Laos. The American yearning to get out of Vietnam is still great and wide; it finds its fullest political expression in Sen. George S. McGovern's candidacy. But even on the still very doubtful assumption that Mr. McGovern will win through to the White House, he would not

take office for nearly six months—and in six months many more Vietnamese would assuredly die, unless there should be a settlement.

No one can be confident that such considerations would change the fundamental attitudes of the rulers of North Vietnam, or weaken the resolve of their people. But this is not the question: the United States is not fighting for assurances of the permanent continuance of the present Saigon government, any more than Hanoi is insisting on taking over that government immediately. Rather, the matter is one of what temporary arrangements can be made for South Vietnam to decide its own destiny, once there is a complete withdrawal of American air, sea and land power.

Surely, this can be arranged without further bloodshed. Surely President Nixon's most recent proposals—essentially, a ceasefire, an internationally supervised interim period, and complete American withdrawal—offer the best basis for detailed agreements. It is not so different from the seven points that North Vietnam would be unable to pursue hopes for reunification; the example of the two Koreas shows that far greater obstacles can at least be approached with reasonable confidence—and with no loss of life, nor additional destruction of national resources.

Vietnam has paid, and is paying, heavily for Hanoi's latest offensive, and the American response. Yet the terms for settlement are now worse—actually, they seem even more reasonable—than before. The sessions that begin tomorrow should acknowledge that fact, rather than concern themselves with debating points or moral attitudes.

The Grain Deal With Russia

The record \$750 million grain deal with Russia demonstrates that the benefits of the summit go beyond the significant but esoteric achievements of limiting strategic arms.

This is not to disparage the SALT accords, which were important in themselves and which plainly gave each side the political license and momentum to move ahead in trade. It is merely to note that a giant three-year economic deal has very conspicuous and popular implications. For Washington, it means—in an election year—more jobs and sales for farmers and grain movers. For Moscow, it means—at last—use of détente for the benefit of Soviet consumers, since the grain imports will go chiefly to improve the amount and quality of meat in the Soviet diet. No one who has seen the limited, stringy and expensive cuts in Moscow butcher shops can fail to be impressed.

Since President Nixon has sought to cast all dealings with the Kremlin in a general political context, it is not surprising that Henry Kissinger joined the secretaries of commerce and agriculture in announcing the grain sale. He said that in Moscow Mr. Nixon and Mr. Brezhnev had agreed to shoot for such a quick post-summit deal and "to use this advance then for broader relationships throughout the entire commercial field." To nail down these "broader relationships" will be the purpose of Commerce Secretary Peterson's own mission to Moscow later this month. He intends to cut

away at the knots long tied in Soviet-American trade by the uncompetitive costs of American shipping, by the Russians' unpaid lend-lease debt, by Soviet demands for credit, by American tariff barriers and the like. Success—or, more likely, progress—would help create a situation where American and Russian traders could do business on a "normal" basis, without having their economic decisions hindered by the old political obstacles. This will require, of course, not only executive negotiation but congressional action: removal of the existing discriminatory tariffs on Russian goods is the leading case in point.

The big grain deal goes far to fill in the trade gap so evident at the summit in May. We wondered then whether the failure to reach trade accords arose from a determination by President Nixon to hold back until the Russians had done more to "deliver" Hanoi. The administration insisted it was merely a matter of terms. At any rate, in the short space of six weeks the Russians have dropped their quest for what were in effect foreign-aid terms for grain purchases, and they have agreed to the going rates; moreover Mr. Peterson is about to be received for purposes of "broader relationships." The Soviet switch, if it is that, and the fact that the grain deal was announced on the eve of the resumption of the Paris talks raises the question of whether some advance on Vietnam has occurred. It will be intensely interesting to see.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Watch Your Language

Youth—members of the generation that places so much importance on communication—seems to be in danger of abandoning language. Many young people now are writing a kind of code that signals, in an instant, just how high and hip the speaker is or wants to be. This new language, sometimes colorful and expressive, is more often only flat and repetitive, filled with the same toneless superlatives, the same fuzzy adjectives. The words are few, not enough to fill a dictionary page, but enough to build a vocabulary around: trip, hassle, far out, dig, head, man, together, where I'm at, chick, dude, like (half-built bridge to a never-completed simile) and, of course, you know. "You know" speaks most elo-

quently for the growing non-verbal ineloquence. What it really means is "you know what I mean, so why should I bother to say it?"

Individual voices have become less and less identifiable in the great leveling-off process that attaches "wise" to the ends of nouns ("moneywise, happinesswise . . ."), "hopefully" to the beginnings of sentences and clichés like "generation gap" or "peer group."

"Communication," too, has become a cliché, but the problem of communicating is now a very real one. As the quality of language degenerates, so does the quality of communication—and the quality of thought. THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Vietnam Settlement?

Is the Vietnam conflict at last headed for a settlement? While nothing so far warrants such an affirmation, some facts or statements prompt one to seriously think so. In the first place, the remarks, cautious indeed but optimistic, made by Henry Kissinger, who asserted that North Vietnam will adopt "a new attitude" and "negotiate seriously" at the Paris Vietnam talks. Yet Mr. Kissinger's optimistic remarks contrast

strikingly with the attitude of Peking. Again, Chou En-lai restated with impressive strictness that the United States is the main obstacle to peace in Indochina. This is even more impressive since the head of Chinese diplomacy had a long conversation with Xuan Thuy before making his statement. But is it not usual for a good diplomat to speak strongly before negotiating?

—From France Soir (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

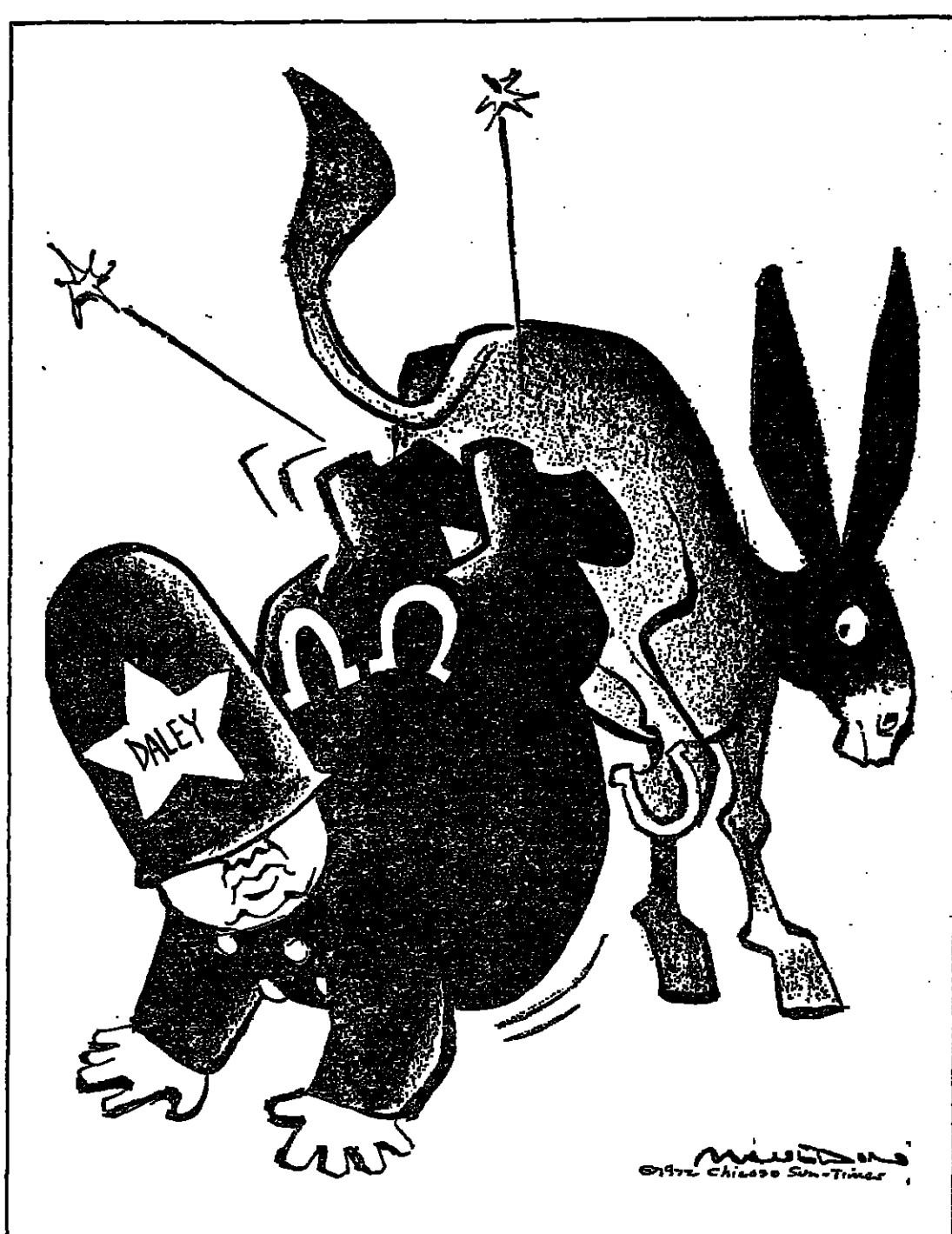
Fifty Years Ago

July 12, 1897

PARIS—According to the Washington correspondent of that very Conservative English journal, the Morning Post, Mr. McKinley's administration "attaches great importance to the representations of the Hawaiian government, to the effect that the Hawaiian Minister is seemingly convinced that there are grounds for fearing the Japanese government is arranging a coup by its naval forces at Honolulu."

July 12, 1922

NEW YORK—Several thousand wildly excited Negroes assembled yesterday and loudly cheered the plea of Marcus Garvey that the colored men of North America should migrate and form a republic in the land of their ancestors. "We wish to be president, congressmen, senators, governors, mayors," Garvey said. "The only way to solve the problem is for the Negro to create a government of his own in Africa."



View From the United Nations

By George Bush

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.—From the vantage point at the United Nations one gets a rather concentrated dose of world opinion.

Right now there are two main points under constant corridor discussion. First, can the patterns of war give way to a generation of peace? Second, do the successful visits of President Nixon to Moscow and Peking strengthen or detract from the utility of the United Nations?

On the first point, it is too early to tell whether the patterns of the fifties and sixties can now, in the seventies, be changed. But it is appropriate to say that great progress toward breaking the patterns has been made. President Nixon's landmark journeys to Peking and to Moscow—culminating in the historic agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union limiting nuclear arms for the first time—have established a firm base from which the major international powers can move toward a structure of peace. This structure is realistic and, for the first time, practical. It is a structure of peace based on carefully analyzed enlightened self-interest on the part of all the major powers.

Dubious

When President Nixon first took office, he correctly perceived that the way the United States was carrying out its commitment to South Vietnam had made both the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China suspicious of our motives and dubious of our intentions.

Meanwhile, America's traditional allies suffered an erosion of confidence in the United States' long-run desire, or even ability, to help defend their interests. Immediately after entering the White House, President Nixon directed that this country re-evaluate its role in world affairs. A new Vietnam policy was put into effect, a policy which will fulfill our responsibilities without seeming to threaten other nations with whom we must negotiate other crucial issues in the international community. Steps were taken to enter into a new China policy. The Soviet Union was approached with a new openness and a new sense of realism on the issues of Berlin, the Middle East and nuclear weapons. Our European allies were reassured of our commitment to them.

President Nixon said, "Listen more and lecture less." Now, three years later, after one of the most intensive periods of international negotiations in this century, the results are beginning to pour forth. Already they can be termed truly extraordinary. The United States is ending its role in Vietnam without sacrifice of its honor and responsibility. The People's Republic of China has been brought into its proper role in the world community. A ceasefire is in existence in the Middle East. A Berlin agreement has been reached. Negotiations with the Soviet Union have been concluded on such issues as the environment, health, international disputes at sea, trade and, most important, the limitation of strategic nuclear weapons, both offensive and defensive.

I am not about to suggest that all the steps the President has taken have met with the approval of all the countries at the United Nations. I think it is fair to say that most of the countries at the

United Nations recognize in our foreign policy under President Nixon a willingness to innovate. They are apt to give credit to the President for his creed of "negotiation over confrontation."

Some home-front critics have suggested that our nation's security has been undermined by the steps the President has taken. Though there is undoubtedly some risk involved in any such agreement, there would have been a far greater risk to us and to much of the world in continuing to base our foreign policy on obsolete considerations that had validity in the past, but had subsequently been overtaken by events.

Our most treasured and respected allies do not feel threatened by the results of the summit at Moscow and Peking.

They are almost unanimous in their view that the trips will lead to a more peaceful world. They are reassured by the President's determination to keep a strong defense, for no matter how enthusiastic they are about the new agreements, they understand that without strength these agreements would have been impossible. Further, that without strength in the future, future agreements will be impossible.

Lastly, on the United Nations itself, some have criticized the President for "not using the United Nations" or for "going around the United Nations."

Arthur Vandenberg talked about "outside the United Nations," but inside the Charter. This phrase could apply to the President's trips. Most of my colleagues recognize that the UN will not be fully effective unless the major powers are in agreement.

More Agreement

The United Nations has never come to grips with the Vietnam question—principally because Peking and Moscow, reflecting North Vietnam's strongly held view, have opposed UN action.

The United Nations was unable to stop the killing in the Indo-Pakistani war because the major powers were in disagreement.

It follows that the more agreement and understanding that

exists between the major powers, the better the chance for effective UN action.

It is fair to state that the President's visits had strong support at the United Nations. The members there, with all the diverse ideologies the world possesses, recognized that our President was reaching out as peacemaker to both the Soviet Union and Peking.

Differences will continue to divide the states at the United Nations, but when it came to success for the Peking or Moscow meetings, the world was almost as one in its aspirations; for the nations represented there saw a chance for peace and a chance for a stronger United Nations itself.

George Bush is U.S. representative to the United Nations. This article was written for the special features service of The New York Times.

Janus Among the Gunmen

By C. L. Sulzberger

LISBURN, Northern Ireland.—The British military seem to have concluded ruefully, after their disgraceful three-year experience of guerrilla warfare in Northern Ireland, that it is impossible to "win" an irregular or guerrilla conflict while at the same time following all the rules of traditional common law.

Within these restrictive terms, which the command here accepts and respects because it acknowledges "the army must do what the people want," it is considered that the only realistic objective from a military viewpoint is not "victory" but creation of a climate in which it is possible for politicians to make a settlement.

The current troubles in Northern Ireland are ugly but still on a small scale. The situation shifts spasmodically from incipient civil war to mini-civil war and back again. The fundamental purpose of the 17,000 British regulars sent here to support helpless local police seems to be to prevent the persistent crisis from tumbling over the brink.

Without Precedent

In certain respects, the military task is without precedent. It continually deals with two potential enemies: the majority Protestant community and the minority Catholics, prodded into trouble by IRA gunmen who have denounced the informers. Truce that had briefly reigned.

IRA forces seem to help one side, they immediately get more trouble from the other. The Tommy stationed in Ulster should have the two-faced head of Janus as well as the patience of Job. He is constrained by regulations on how he must protect himself with minimal freedom to strike out. As one officer in this headquarters-town said: "We don't want to start bashing against these people."

The IRA considers itself at the top of the elite as urban guerrillas but the British don't wholly respect this conceit. It is conceded the IRA are brave and audacious despite rather primitive training and equipment, but they are sometimes stupid in

Anti-Communism, Again

French Cabinet Shift

By James Goldsborough

PARIS.—One can rightfully be shocked that in modern France, 1972, cornerstone of the European Economic Community, the government has decided that the only way to win the coming elections is—alas—once again, to scare the people with anti-Communism.

For all the verbalizing, aside, that is what the decision to replace Jacques Chaban-Delmas with Pierre Messmer comes down to. Once again, other issues will be forgotten and the election will be polarized into the Gaullists against the Communists and, goes the story, even the Frenchman who dislikes both, dislikes the Communists more.

It is a logical political analysis by President Georges Pompidou, and the name of the game is, after all, politics. But it is a methodical and commentary on the state of democracy in France. To think that Gen. de Gaulle's paleontological recipes for dividing and conquering in this country are still the only way the Gaullists believe they can keep power is disturbing enough to deserve comment. By now the Gaullists should be able to run on their record.

Visited De Gaulle

In his book, "La Mort du Général de Gaulle," Jean Marais describes Mr. Messmer's visit to Colombey on July 16, 1969, shortly after De Gaulle left power. De Gaulle tells the present prime minister that, "In France, the legitimacy of power is born in the victories of her armies, in the defense of the nation." In a stirring passage he cites Clovis, Charlemagne, the Revolution and the Empire as examples of this as are the birth of the Third Republic and of the Resistance that culminated in Gaullism.

One can almost see Mr. Pompidou struck by this idea as he ruminates over the campaign necessary for the elections next spring, and deciding that he must turn the elections into an anti-Communist defense of French institutions and society. De Gaulle's "defense of the nation." He would not become the man who presided over the end of the Fifth Republic.

But, in a campaign dominated by the one idea, victory through anti-Communism, the issues become forgotten. The mood of the people, the trends of French society, the growth of Europe, the desire for reform and change, all these things become subordinated in a campaign to save France from Bolshevism.

France deserves better than a choice between Gaullists and Communists. This polarization is an insult to the voter for he is not able to vote his conscience, but is asked to rally to the Gaullist cry—again—to save the nation. As Mr. Messmer told the main Gaullist party, the Union pour la Défense de la République, (the name itself says much) this week, "You are either on one side or the other."

The UDR, the country's largest party, had its reformists, not longer than two years ago it looked as though Mr. Pompidou wanted to broaden the party and let

its roots grow into the center-right, creating a great social movement, open, broad dynamic. But he has now turned away from this definition, given the party back to the row, orthodox base.

The party leaders themselves are ecstatic with the change, though there are strong reasons they should not be. But it reasons aside, the party leaders are making it known that they are comfortable with Mr. Messmer, and that the UDR machine is closing up for the coming campaign with the left.

Uncomfortable

The party was uncomfortable with Mr. Chaban-Delmas. His energy and his reforms, labor-oriented advisers and grants for a "new society," confused the party and made it suspicious. The limits of Gaullism were never clear, whereas Mr. Messmer will make them clear.

The success of the UDR's election analysis depends on its things. It demands first of all that the Communist scare works. Aware of this, the French Communists have just made number of basic concessions: the Socialists in order to create a new popular front for the elections with a more moderate line. The success also depends on the continued weakness of traditional center. Mr. Pompidou is betting that centrist: as Jean Lecanuet, Alain P. and Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber will not be able to put together any credible alliance, will be squeezed to death between the two giants.

But even given both of these conditions, the UDR should be celebrating, for it is possible that things won't work out as the party leaders plan. One element that still must be accounted for is this country's second largest party, the Independent Republicans, led by Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, his burning desire to become president.

A Smile

For Mr. Giscard d'Estaing now make it very clear that there are two Gaullist groups: the majority—the UDR, led by old soldier Messmer; and the minority—anti-Communism, led by modern, European, sensible, Gaullist, which will be led by himself. Which will more appeal in 1973? The cardinals just smile.

Mr. Pompidou doesn't care the Giscardists that the UDR they are both the majority and the minority as Gaullists; the UDR the others, clearly heretics. In fact, the ones insiders who think Pompidou wants the UDR the "liberation" Gaullists which he never belonged to, and there was no way to do it than to let Pierre Messmer as their chief.

If this analysis is correct, Pompidou, in appearing to give in to the Gaullists' demand a return to orthodoxy, has dealt them a mortal blow.

selection of targets. The general feeling is that if the crisis deteriorates and the new Protestant private armies also start shooting at the British, instead of just demonstrating against them, they could be more dangerous.

There is no doubt that British military commanders don't like the straitjacket in which they feel they have been placed operationally by their civilian chiefs although they respect their orders and are hopefully "trying to create a scenario enabling the politicians to act."

But there is resentment against having to combat "uncivilized methods" with "civilized methods." There is even a feeling that history may condemn the action here not for its excesses but for being so gentle that the conflict was not brought to the point where the population reached its wits' end.

Looking coldly at the techniques of fighting urban guerrillas in the Western world and with the methods of Western civilization, those charged with the task here say it is obvious an army in such a campaign must put disproportionate effort into getting information and dispersing it swiftly to unit commanders. It must also go out of its way to avoid exacerbating the civilian population although, when you have two sides that detect each other, this is a relatively hopeless task.

Some officers feel that democ-

Hope for Attrition

Likewise, they wonder if a logical hope for attrition as urban guerrilla warfare when those seized cannot be for sufficient time or what information can be obtained when suspects are released soon by the intervention of lawyers.

The technique of urban guerrilla fighting—which is a new advanced and better organized form of what once was called political terrorism—is difficult to combat in the larger cities of the West where, on the whole, governed increasingly liberal administrations.

This is recognized by the military who wish to preserve a steady flow of civilians which most inhibits their methods of protection. One senior officer unhappily concluded: "Perhaps there isn't any solution to a guerrilla situation, urban guerrilla, that took us 12 years to stamp out in Mexico. I never entirely succeeded. A way, it could spring up again."

To Cut Unfavorable Trade Balance

Soviet Seeks to Expand U.S. Market

By Theodore Shabad

V. July 11 (NYT).

Union, facing an imbalance of trade with the United States, is pressing a campaign to broaden the market for its goods.

Soviet trade experts plan to focus on the West Coast, where the specter of the biggest exhibition in the United States is being held next month in Seattle.

Favor, director of the U.S. Trade Mission in Moscow, said in an interview that it represented the first role in an inter-continental trade fair in the United States since the Russian Revolution.

Sets Date for Signing Trade Accords With EFTA

By ELS, July 11 (Reuters).

Common Market tonight set the date for a series of trade agreements with European Free Trade Association countries.

The agreements, which will create a free trade area covering most of Western Europe, are expected to be signed on the date of the 10th anniversary of the EC's creation.

Discussions on the date came up at 10 hours of talks between EC and EFTA foreign ministers in the last problems in the negotiations.

Questions still remain on the date, but the EC side has been dealt with at a low level.

Negotiations were due to Thursday with Iceland and with Portugal, Finland, Austria and Switzerland.

Swiss Is Optimistic

Negotiator Paul Jolles told the ministers that he believed that an agreement could be reached by the end of the EC's bargaining position.

Foreign Minister Norheim told a press conference that the EC had achieved the targets it set for itself.

The government made the compromise proposal at a meeting last night with union officials and management. The strike has tied up more than 1,000 vessels in 57 ports. They include 1,000 ocean-going ships and represent 10 percent of Japan's merchant fleet.

Soviet National exhibition at the New York Coliseum in 1958.

The trade official stressed the geographical location of the current trade mission, saying that it represented part of an effort to expand trade between the two countries across the Pacific.

Soviet participation in the Seattle fair is the first sign of an effort, since Nixon's visit to Moscow, to acquire American buyers with our export possibilities. Mr. Favor said.

Among U.S.-Russian agreements signed here during President Nixon's visit in May was

one setting up a joint trade commission between the two countries, although an actual trade agreement was delayed by unresolved differences.

Understand 72, which is sponsored by the State of Washington, will come a month after the United States agreed to sell \$750 million worth of feed grains to the Soviet Union to help develop a Russian livestock industry that has been lagging.

The grain deal, even though spread over a three-year period, at the rate of \$250 million a year, will further aggravate an unfavorable Soviet trade balance that has been viewed by some specialists as a barrier to expansion of trade with the United States.

Widening Gap

Last year the United States exported \$180 million worth of goods to the Soviet Union, nearly three times as much as the Russians were able to sell to the U.S. market. Early this year, the gap had widened to a 5-to-1 ratio, according to U.S. figures.

By consistently buying more from the United States than they are selling, the Russians become increasingly dependent on credit arrangements and ultimately on payments in foreign exchange or gold, which they tend to reserve for emergencies.

It is against this background that Russian participation in the Seattle fair, Aug. 11-20, and the apparent drive to expand West Coast markets assumes significance.

Mr. Favor said the Soviet exhibit would include a representative range of products as well as information about Soviet natural resources within a display area of 10,000 square feet in the Seattle Center Coliseum, site of the 1962 World's Fair.

Areas of Innovation

Technological advances in the Soviet Union are to be illustrated with displays of self-lubricating plastics and high-strength glass, two areas in which the Russians have claimed innovations.

The special-purpose plastic, widely used in machine-building, was employed in the remote-controlled moon rover, the Lunokhod, which traveled over the lunar surface for 10 months last year. It will be represented in Seattle by a full-scale model.

Consumer goods being packed for the fair will range from cameras and radios to hunting guns, hand-woven rugs and chinaware, Mr. Favor said. He added that a large delegation of trade officials would accompany the exhibit to arrange actual details.



RARE PAIR—Two all-white tigers were born in Hamid-Morton circus at New Jersey State Fair in Trenton on Saturday. They are being held by Carol Golden, who took over mother role when mama tiger refused to feed them. Their birth is quite an event. Only two other such tigers are known to exist.

Cuba Requests and Is Given Full Membership in Comecon

By MOSCOW, July 11 (AP).

The eight premiers of nations in the Communist trading bloc, Comecon, today unanimously endorsed Cuba's application for full membership in the community.

The head of Cuba's delegation to the top-level meeting requested full membership for his nation in a speech to the premiers and their aides this afternoon. The official Soviet news agency, Tass, said that the premiers "unanimously endorsed" Cuba's acceptance into the community, the Communist version of the Common Market.

Cuba has had only observer status in Comecon. The community is made up of the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Hungary, East Germany, Mongolia, Poland, Romania and Czechoslovakia.

Cuba's economy long has been propped up by assistance from the Soviet Union and the island republic's admission to Comecon is not expected to cause any practical change in its economic orientation.

Membership, however, would give Cuba a vote in Comecon

decisions and reflects the political accord between Cuba and the Soviet bloc following Prime Minister Fidel Castro's recent visit to Moscow and other East European capitals.

Cuba's membership is still subject to approval by the economic bloc's Executive Committee, a permanent body made up of deputy heads of government of the member countries. But the committee's approval was viewed as a formality.

Windstorm Flattens Forest in Finland

By HELSINKI, July 11 (Reuters).

A 30-minute tornado-like thunderstorm flattened thousands of acres of pine forest in eastern Finland during the weekend, damaging homes and cutting power supplies and communications.

Police said that no casualties had been reported. Army units have been called in to help clear blocked roads and landowners are trying to salvage the timber.

Mao Accords Rare Meeting To Schumann.

By PEEKING, July 11 (Reuters).

French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann has secured something of a diplomatic coup for the new French government by having an unscheduled meeting with Chairman Mao Tse-tung and by an accord for a series of Franco-Chinese exchanges, diplomats here said today.

Mr. Schumann—who ended his five day visit to Peking today—spent nearly an hour and a half with Chairman Mao last night at the Chinese leader's residence within Peking's Forbidden City.

Mr. Schumann said that the session was very cordial. It was the first meeting between the Chinese leader and a West European foreign minister.

The session, according to French sources, came about when Premier Chou En-lai, with whom Mr. Schumann was having an after-dinner meeting in Peking's Great Hall of the People, glanced at his watch about 10 p.m., rose to his feet and said that Chairman Mao was waiting to receive them.

Speculation on illness

Chairman Mao normally receives only heads of government. He dropped from sight after President Nixon's visit in February, until he received Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike, prime minister of Sri Lanka (Ceylon), two weeks ago.

There has been speculation here that the 73-year-old Chinese leader may have been ill during the past four months.

However, Mr. Schumann said that Mr. Mao was looking very well during their conversation, at which Premier Chou and Chairman Mao's niece Wang Hui-jung, a young assistant foreign minister, were present.

Mr. Mao's talk with Mr. Schumann was seen here as giving the green light for a further relaxation of China's relations with West European countries.

A feature of Mr. Schumann's talks with the Chinese has been the interest the Chinese have shown in Britain, particularly in relation to the Common Market, and in West Germany.

Observers note that Chinese interest in Britain stems largely from London's generally anti-Soviet stance. France has good relations with the Soviet Union as well as with China.

These observers said that this was likely to be reflected during the visit to China of the British Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home, in October.

Japan Views Chou Statement As a Key Step to Normal Ties

By Tillman Durdin

TOKYO, July 11 (NYT).—Japanese officials are pleased at Peking reports that China's Premier Chou En-lai has added his personal endorsement to earlier, less prestigious indications of China's readiness to establish relations with Japan.

Officials viewed the premier's statement made at a banquet in Peking Sunday night, as an encouragement of the new Japanese government's intention to promote normalization of Sino-Japanese relations, as an important step toward rapprochement between the two countries. The statement was Mr. Chou's first mention of the new government of Premier Kakuei Tanaka since it was inaugurated last Friday.

Officials called attention to the fact that Mr. Chou, speaking at a dinner welcoming a Yemeni government delegation, made no mention of preconditions for establishing relations with Japan.

Over the last year, Peking has stipulated three conditions that Japan should meet if relations with China were to be normalized—recognition that the Peking government is the sole government of all China, affirmation that Taiwan is a part of China and abrogation of the peace treaty ending the Sino-Japanese war that Tokyo signed with Taiwan in 1953.

Japanese press reports from Peking in the last few days have mentioned these conditions but have been vague as to the time when conditions would have to be met. The dispatches are considered to have reflected Chinese government thinking.

This vagueness, coupled with the fact that Mr. Chou Sunday night omitted any mention at all of conditions, has encouraged Japanese officials to think that

the Chinese may have dropped their insistence that Japan must act, in particular, on the third point before negotiations on the establishing of relations can begin.

Japanese feel the other two points are no problem. Last Saturday, Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ohira said they have, in effect, been accepted. Former Premier Eisaku Sato and other officials have made similar statements. A formal pronouncement of policy on the China question issued in the spring by then Foreign Minister Takeo Fukuda agreed to the first point, said as regards the second that Japan "understood" Peking's position and stated that the third point—the question of the Japan treaty with the Nationalist Chinese government—could be handled during the government-level negotiations with Peking on the establishment of relations.

Medvedev Makes Charge Against Soviet Scientist

By MOSCOW, July 11 (AP).

Zhores Medvedev, an eminent Russian geneticist, has accused a high-ranking Soviet scientist of playing a major role in barring him from an international conference in Kiev last week.

Mr. Medvedev, a champion of civil rights in Russia, made the accusation in a letter to Dr. Leonard Hayflick, professor of microbiology at Stanford University. Dr. Hayflick said in an interview yesterday that Mr. Medvedev expanded on the letter's contents in talks they had in Moscow.

The scientist whom Medvedev named is Prof. Dmitry P. Chebotarev, head of the Soviet organizing committee for the Ninth International Congress on Gerontology, the science of the aging process. Prof. Chebotarev is also chief of the Institute of Gerontology in Kiev, where the congress was held July 2-7, and the new president of the International Gerontology Association.

Mr. Medvedev's letter described how he was taken into custody by about a half-dozen plainclothes detectives as he walked to the congress's opening session the afternoon of July 2.

"From talks which I had with them at the police station I understood that Prof. D.P. Chebotarev was fully aware of this action and informed them about my private talks with him and other congress officials," the typewritten letter said in English.

Ex-Nazi's Trial In Essen Halted

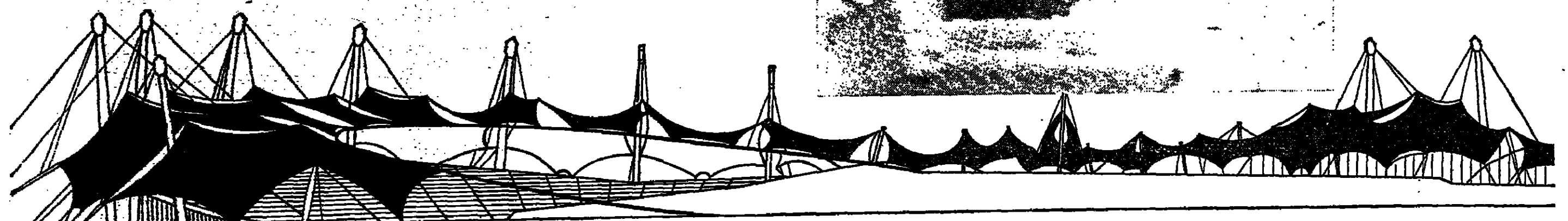
By ESSEN, West Germany, July 11 (UPI).

An Essen country court today indefinitely postponed the trial of former Nazi Horst Wagner, accused of aiding and abetting in the murder of 360,000 European Jews.

Dr. Volkmar Geymann told the court that Wagner, 65, was unable to stand trial because of severe pain in a hip. The prosecutor said Wagner was not unable but "unwilling" to stand trial.

According to the charges, Wagner served as head of the Foreign Ministry's "Jewish Section" from 1943 to 1945 and was responsible for keeping the mass exterminations secret.

We put the Olympics on the line
—in line with the installation
you may want tomorrow



A million visitors expected to the 20th Olympic Games in Munich—and quite a few locals who are interested, too. Together, they will want a lot of information; the former, for a start, where they are to lay their weary heads. For them, Siemens has installed a special exchange for getting in touch with 180 hotels.

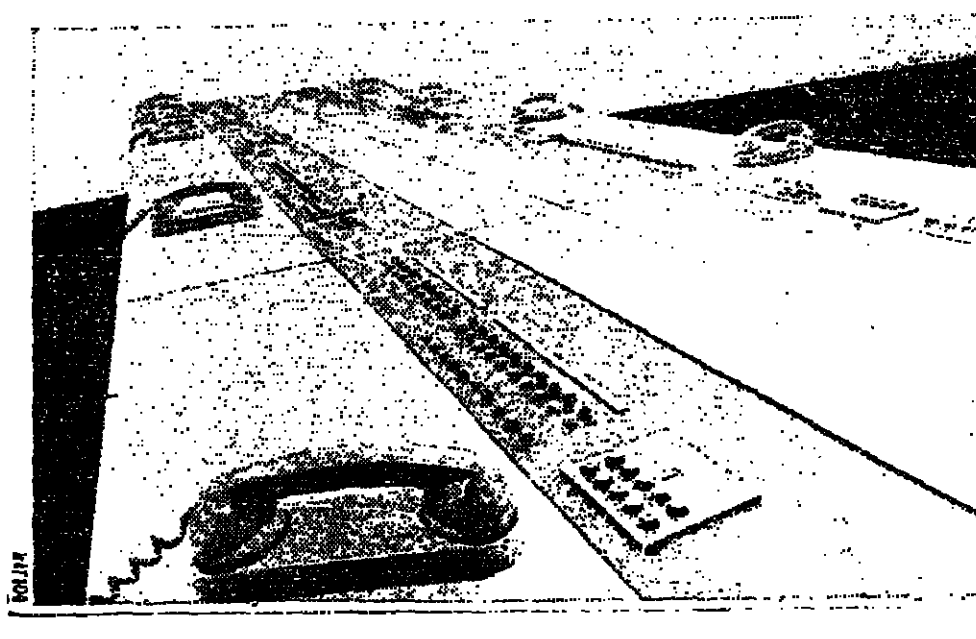
Nor is this the only Siemens telephone exchange set up for the Olympics. There is the one for the

company that built the sports facilities. Another for the Organizing Committee—70 lines and 700 extensions. The PABX in the Olympic Stadium: this has 390 lines and 2450 extensions, and is linked to an information service staffed with real live young ladies. Elsewhere, recorded announcements are laid on, in German, English and French. The latest results, with commentaries. The program to come, with forecasts. Supporting events. Answers

to standard questions. And all with the most up-to-date selection and transmission equipment, largely evolved by ourselves. Siemens is at home in telephony as in every other branch of electrical engineering. In communications as in power engineering, in data processing as in electromedical equipment we are ready to design and plan, deliver and erect in accordance with your needs—with research before and service after.



SIEMENS



Switchboard and information positions in the Olympic Stadium

If you want to know more about our contribution to the Olympic Games, we will send you our brochure "Technology for the '72 Olympics"

Siemens AG
D 8000 Munich 1
P.O.B. 103a
Germany

Highest-quality telephone systems:
Siemens

Germans Add Restrictions

SPORT July 11 (AP)—Germany's central bank today added further restrictions on the flow of unwanted funds into the country.

at is described as a "restriction" on the flow of funds into the country.

refrain from selling to residents already in the country.

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Aim to Block Dollar Inflows

shares of German marks on any of the nation's stock exchanges.

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Japan Urged To Set Social Revolution

OECD Sees Need For Profound Change

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, July 11 (AP)—A blueprint for a government-led social revolution in Japan was outlined today by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Saying that the time has come for Japan to alter its very social structure, the OECD urged a "profound change" in the nation's priorities, putting greater emphasis on social welfare.

"The desirability of the new orientation of policy is not open to doubt," it says in its annual report of the Japanese economy.

While noting that government spending has been proportionately as large as that in France or Britain, the study says that some 70 percent of the Japanese funds was devoted to helping business through the construction of roads, harbors, railways and the like.

Meanwhile, "welfare services have lagged behind the growth of incomes, housing standards are inadequate and problems of urban congestion and industrial pollution have become acute."

Japan Agrees

The report notes that the Japanese government itself is in agreement with OECD thinking.

It quotes the Japanese Economic Planning Agency survey for 1969-70 as saying, "The time has come when the growth of the Japanese economy must be geared primarily to the development of a high-welfare society."

"The substantial improvement of living standards and average incomes, now comparable to those of some countries in Europe, and the achievement of nearly full employment have raised aspirations, diversified needs and rendered less acceptable the situation of the social groups which progress has left behind," the report states.

On housing standards, it says that "the number of persons in room in Japan is one of the highest" in the 23-nation OECD area.

"The present situation of soaring land prices not only has unfavorable effects on income distribution, but erodes much of the funds allocated for public works and prevents in other ways the realization of socially desirable and urgent programs."

Unsuitable for Life

On pollution, it warns that "in some areas... the environment has become unsuitable for human life" and "if present trends continue, economic growth could be slowed down importantly by 1980."

To respond to these problems, "to change a given pattern of development, which has proved extremely successful, is not an easy task," the report observes.

"Such a change almost inevitably implies that the government's role in the economic process will increase... More direct public intervention concerning the use of land, with corresponding limitations of private property rights, will probably prove inevitable," the OECD says.

Great government spending, instead, "defers" spending, over a rather lengthy period, "will be needed and will require 'an important increase of tax revenues.'"

At the same time, the report forecasts that Japan's current account surplus—its income from trade and "invisible"—will be larger this year than the mammoth \$6.89 billion of 1971.

It calls for "a determined policy of import stimulation to trim this surplus and 'take the wind out of protectionist sails in foreign markets.'"

Overall, it says, two to three years for the impact of last December's 16.88 percent revaluation of the yen to be fully felt and the OECD urges greater government spending to help speed this process.

"Spending, if used to maximize the nation's welfare, could turn the yen revaluation into a 'major act' of post-war policy, rather than an unavoidable short-term move."

Referring to the social and institutional difficulties in redirecting the nation's goals, the OECD says these obstacles can be overcome "if the same broad consensus which emerged around the output maximization targets of the past could now be applied to the objective of welfare maximization."

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES**El Paso Asks Revision on Gas Imports**

El Paso Natural Gas Co. has asked the Federal Power Commission (FPC) to reconsider the terms of its June 28 authorization to import the equivalent of 1 billion cubic feet a day of Algerian liquefied natural gas (LNG) into the Eastern United States over the next 25 years. The company said that provisions in the FPC ruling would make it impossible to finance the project and would spell the "death knell" not only of its proposed program but also of all other LNG import projects and all other non-conventional gas supply projects for coal gas or naphtha gas. FPC conditions, El Paso says, would require the suppliers to build and dedicate to this service over a period of 25 years facilities costing \$1.7 billion but at the same time would accord to the purchasers an option to reject the gas if at any time a cheaper fuel could be found. Such conditions would render uncertain the recovery of this large investment and therefore would make it impossible to raise the money required to bring badly needed gas into the United States, it says.

Colorado Tries to Block Takeover

Colorado Interstate Corp. has asked a U.S. court for an injunction to stop attempts by Copaco Inc. and its affiliates to obtain control of Colorado. The company identified Copaco as a combine of companies formed earlier in a bid to acquire Pacific Northwest Pipeline Co., which El Paso Natural Gas Co. has been ordered by the Supreme Court to shed. A federal judge last month named Colorado Interstate as the winning bidder, but the case, which has already dragged on for 15 years, is expected to be appealed. Yesterday Coastal States Gas Producing

Co. announced an offer to acquire through a subsidiary 1.8 million shares of Colorado common at \$40 a share. It indicated it might acquire as many as 2,500,000 shares of Colorado. In its petition to the court, Colorado said it "alleges the existence of interlocking directors and other financial and business relationships between Copaco and the participants in the Coastal States' tender offer."

Sandoz Sales and Profits Rise

Sandoz group sales rose 12.4 percent to 1,683 billion Swiss francs (about \$442 million) in the first half of the current year from 1,510 billion in the same year-ago period. Sandoz says profit development was also satisfactory, with group profit showing an improvement. The pharmaceuticals and chemicals producer did not issue profit figures. Group profit was favorably influenced by the fact that major revaluation losses, which resulted from last year's revaluation of the Swiss franc, did not occur this year, Sandoz adds.

Genesco Forecasts Profit Decline

Genesco Inc. believes earnings for the fiscal year ending July 31 will be lower than the \$1.02 a share earned in fiscal 1971. Several factors were responsible for the expected decline, the company says, among them heavy losses in certain Eastern U.S. manufacturing and distribution operations resulting from the floods caused by Hurricane Agnes. It also says operating problems in certain domestic and international divisions, which adversely affected third-quarter operations, continue to have an unfavorable impact on its financial results. Genesco is an international manufacturer and retailer of apparel and footwear.

Durable, Waterproof and Costly**Firms Unite to Develop Plastic Paper**

NEW YORK, July 11 (AP)—Several U.S. and Japanese paper companies are joining with major chemical concerns in a research effort to develop reasonably priced plastic substitutes, such as plastic paper, or "paper."

Paper looks and feels a lot like conventional paper, but instead of wood pulp, it is made from such polymers as polyethylene or polystyrene. Unlike the original plastic paper is durable, tear-resistant, waterproof—and, for the time being, high-priced.

Until the price comes down—it now is two to three times higher than that of regular paper—the uses of plastic paper will remain limited. And with U.S. wood-pulp supplies expected to be more than met demand for at least the rest of the century,

there would hardly appear to be a crying need for synthetic paper. Nevertheless, many in the plastic-paper industry think that the synthetic product will find widespread acceptance, although they concede that it will not take over the entire paper market. "We believe plastic paper will eventually compete with regular papers across a broad spectrum of uses," says Walter S. Young, general manager of Acrolume Co., a new joint venture formed by Union Carbide and Mead Corp. to develop and sell plastic papers.

Paper companies contend that although pulp supplies now are abundant, the cost of procuring and producing natural paper is rising. Pollution abatement is expected to cost the paper industry \$1 billion over the next three years, and operating costs in general have soared.

In the past few years a number of large companies have begun to produce synthetic paper, aiming at the lucrative printing-paper market with an array of sophisticated products.

Du Pont, for example, uses heat and pressure to bond nearly microscopic filaments of polyethylene into a strong sheet with a paperlike grain—a process known as "spunbonding." Acrolume markets a smooth, solid sheet extruded from pellets of polyethylene.

In a licensing agreement with Japan Synthetic Paper Co., Crown Zellerbach sells a polystyrene film that is coated like conventional paper to provide a smooth printing surface.

Currently, only an estimated 15,000 tons of plastic printing paper is being turned out each year, a mere fraction of the 53 million tons of natural paper. The plastic paper is being used for such low-loneliness specialty items as children's books, maps and advertising displays, where its unique properties justify its higher price.

In some of its more exotic applications, such as divers are jolting notes on it under water and sportsmen on raft trips down the Colorado River consult waterproof plastic-paper guidebooks.

And the plastic-paper producers say these specialty products are just the beginning. They are aiming for the 100,000-ton-per-year market served by premium coated papers. These are used in annual reports and high-quality magazines.

Although widespread use of plastic paper may be several decades away in the United States, it is fast becoming a necessity in countries where natural pulp supplies are scarce. In Japan, where not coincidentally—much of the plastic-paper technology has evolved, dwindling pulp supplies have forced papermakers to rely increasingly on recycled paper and imported raw materials. Consequently, the Japanese government has backed research efforts to come up with reasonably priced synthetics.

Company Reports

First Chicago		1972	1971
Second Quarter			
Revenue (millions)...		\$20.12	\$14.18
Profits (millions)...		\$1.04	\$0.73
First Half			
Revenue (millions)...		\$37.95	\$23.36
Profits (millions)...		\$1.97	\$1.71
Per Share		\$3.42	\$3.64
Per Share		\$1.79	\$1.87

Safeway Stores		1972	1971
Second Quarter			
Revenue (millions)...		\$1,374.6	\$1,217.2
Profits (millions)...		\$20.77	\$18.29
First Half			
Revenue (millions)...		\$2,700.4	\$2,390.0
Profits (millions)...		\$28.79	\$23.68
Per Share		\$1.51	\$1.28

St. Regis Paper		1972	1971
Second Quarter			
Revenue (millions)...		\$259.7	\$232.8
Profits (millions)...		\$10.5	\$5.8
First Half			
Revenue (millions)...		\$498.6	\$450.5
Profits (millions)...		\$17.7	\$10.2
Per Share		\$1.26	\$0.73

Dai Nippon Profit Rises 3.7 Percent

TOKYO, July 11 (Reuters).—Dai Nippon Printing Co. pre-tax profit rose 3.7 percent in the half-year ended May 31 compared with the previous six months.

The company said today its pre-tax net was 2.8 billion yen, up from 2.7 billion yen. Sales were 65 billion yen, up 4.2 percent from 62.4 billion yen in the previous period.

Dai Nippon announced an unchanged 4-yen dividend.

The company also announced it will offer its stock in the United States shortly in the form of American Depositary Receipts.

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IN (AP-DI)—The late or slowest rates for the dollar on the international exchange:

July 11, 1972

Today

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July 12, 1972



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 The Daiwa Securities Co.
 Hill Samuel Securities Corporation
 Nomura Securities International, Inc.
 Rowe & Pitman, Inc.
 Banque de Bruxelles S.A.
 Bergens Privatbank
 Den Danske Landmandsbank
 The First Boston Corporation
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 Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith
 Wertheim & Co., Inc.
 Swiss American Corporation
 EuroPartners Securities Corporation
 Suez American Corporation
 Cazenove & Co.
 Privatbanken i Kjøbenhavn
 Société Générale de Banque S.A.
 Dillon, Read & Co. Inc.
 Halsey, Stuart & Co. Inc.
 Lehman Brothers
 Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis
 Dean Witter & Co.
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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are illiterate has increased from 1.2 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to increase to 1.7 billion by the year 2015. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to increase to 1.9 billion by the year 2020. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to increase to 2.1 billion by the year 2025. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to increase to 2.3 billion by the year 2030. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to increase to 2.5 billion by the year 2035. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to increase to 2.7 billion by the year 2040. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to increase to 2.9 billion by the year 2045. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to increase to 3.1 billion by the year 2050. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to increase to 3.3 billion by the year 2055. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to increase to 3.5 billion by the year 2060. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to increase to 3.7 billion by the year 2065. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to increase to 3.9 billion by the year 2070. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to increase to 4.1 billion by the year 2075. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to increase to 4.3 billion by the year 2080. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to increase to 4.5 billion by the year 2085. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to increase to 4.7 billion by the year 2090. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to increase to 4.9 billion by the year 2095. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to increase to 5.1 billion by the year 2100.

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1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 278: 1025-1030.

American Stock Exchange Trading

International Stock Indexes

European Markets

Brussels	Milan
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stadt.....	479	Fr. Pétrol....	213
rhof.....	344	Ger Dan.....	348
D.....	129	IBM.....	7,918
thomb	74 30	Inc Oil.....	7 30

... 2.11	Alusuisse... 2.01
... 1.37	B. Boveri... 1.34
... 1.76	Ciba-Geigy.. 2.48
	Cr Suisse... 3.84

A black and white photograph of a bottle of Jack Daniel's Tennessee Whiskey. The bottle is dark with a prominent label that reads "JACK DANIEL'S", "ESTD 1865", "Tennessee", and "WHISKEY". The bottle has a long neck with a foil-wrapped cork.

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CHARCOAL
MELLOWED
DROP
BY DROP

TENNESSEE WHISKEY - 90 PROOF BY CHOICE © 1971, Jack Daniel Distillery, Lem Motlow, Prop., Inc.

(Continued on next page.)

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born 28 years ago
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Mutual Funds



Tenneco's gas transmission system has grown from its modest 1,200-mile beginning to a 15,000-mile network. The compressor station (left) is one of more than 70 that keep the gas flowing to utilities in 25 states in the U.S. with 134 million population. Assets: \$1,600 million.



In Houston, Tenneco is helping to develop an interconnecting complex of skyscrapers—a 1,000-room hotel, two office buildings and parking facilities for 3,650 cars. Our land and investment assets total \$384 million.



Our Newport News Shipbuilding has unveiled a plan to revitalize America's merchant fleet through unique modular shipbuilding techniques. One of the most sophisticated shipyards in the world, Newport News's assets exceed \$201 million.



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The Tenneco logo is a shield-shaped emblem with a black border. Inside the shield, the word "TENNECO" is written in a bold, sans-serif, uppercase font. Below the shield, there is a small registered trademark symbol (®).

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BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

In recent years many American experts have adopted the opening lead habits of the Italians, who tend to lead the second-highest of worthless holdings. The advantage of this style over the traditional fourth best rule is shown in the diagrammed deal from the World Team Olympiad.

Playing against the Netherlands, Bobby Wolff of the Aces found himself in a normal contract of four hearts. The Italian-style bidding he uses with Jim Jacoby required North to rebid spades instead of raising hearts.

The Dutch West, a traditionalist in opening leads, led the club two with disastrous results. When dummy played low, East had to allow for the possibility that his partner had led from the queen. He put up the king, setting up the club suit for the declarer.

After winning the club ace, South led a diamond to the queen. West took his ace and

led a spade to East's ace. A club came back, and South's queen won. Declarer could then afford a book safety play: He cashed the heart king and led to the nine in dummy.

When the nine won he simply led two spade winners and West was helpless. He ruffed and South claimed the rest, since the heart ace in dummy would draw the queen.

In the replay Bob Hamman as West led the club six, and Paul Solovay as East correctly worked out that his partner had led second-of-nothing rather than low from an honor. He withheld his king, and South won with the queen. Dummy's clubs were not established, so the story was different.

A spade was led to the jack, and East took his ace and returned a club to South's ace. A diamond was led, and when West took his ace he played a third club, forcing South to ruff East's king. Now when South cashed the heart king and led a low trump Hamman stepped in with the ten.

Dummy won with the ace, and South had no way to prevent West from taking two trump tricks. The Aces won 10 international match points, directly attributable to the information provided by the opening lead.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

NORTH	EAST
AKQJ54	A10732
A92	8
Q	9
J1043	87
WEST (D)	SOUTH
98	KI543
Q1076	K10864
A53	AQ
9652	

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

West	North	East	South
Pass	1	Pass	2
Pass	2	Pass	3
Pass	4	Pass	Pass

West led the club two.

DENNIS THE MENACE

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to every square, to form four ordinary words.

ECHLE

MOBOL

CLENET

AMBLE

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Yesterday's Jumble: COUGH HENNA FROLIC BYGONE

Answers "Again in France?" - "ENCORE"

BOOKS

IN HIDING

The Life of Manuel Cortes

By Ronald Fraser. Pantheon Books. 238 pp. \$6.95.

Reviewed by Richard R. Lingeman

UNKNOWN to his neighbors, a man—a political fugitive—hides out in a small village in Spain for 30 years, emerging only twice as he changes houses. Sunday supplement stuff you would think—an item for Believe It or Not.

But Manuel Cortes's withdrawal from the world was not a stunt. It was the extreme gesture of a free man in an oppressive society. His story is now told in the words of the simple people who lived it—Manuel, himself, his wife, Juliana, and their daughter, Maria—drawn from them by Ronald Fraser, an editor of New Left Review. Through the microcosmic lives of this family and their village flow the currents of 20th-century Spanish history.

Manuel Cortes was born in 1906. The village of Mijas in Andalusia, where he grew up, was, like most Spanish villages, gripped in the vise of an inexorable poverty. There were a few large landowners, many more small-holders and tenant farmers and a large landless proletariat who depended upon jobs as day laborers.

These laborers averaged about 3.5 pesetas a day, when they worked, which was at most half the time. Juliana estimates that her own family of three needed 3 or 4 pesetas a day to live on.

Manuel grew up under the monarchy. Then the village was ruled by a political boss, usually a rich land owner. Elections were a charade, and the boss could do pretty much as he wanted with the town, skimming off graft from the top.

Manuel had to quit school in his early teens, although he was a bright student, and worked as a barber from morning until dark, seven days a week. But he did not allow this grueling life to deaden an incipient vision of social justice. He became, inevitably, a Democratic Socialist (he thought Communism autocratic) and a leader in organizing the day laborers and tenant farmers.

In 1931, after being prepped up by a string of dictators, the monarchy fell. A Socialist-Radical coalition was elected to the village council, and Manuel became deputy mayor. The republic instituted some reforms, in which Manuel enthusiastically participated—free elections, new schools, land reform.

But unrest continued; the Republican government's land reforms merely scratched the scab of the region's pulsating poverty. The dictator Lleroux reigned for a time and was overthrown in the popular front electoral victory of 1936. Manuel became mayor of Mijas and tried to prevent roving bands of leftist extremists from killing off "reactionaries."

At the war's end, Manuel's family fled the village as nationalist troops approached. They decided to save Manuel going off ultimately to serve as a medical orderly in the Socialist brigade. Juliana and Maria return to the village.

At the war's end, Manuel home only to discover that Polangut enemies were hunting him. Although he had nothing to do with the war that occurred under the po front—indeed had opposed—as mayor and as a Socialist he was marked for vengeance. Realizing that escape was his only chance, he hid himself on the roof of his house in a small, father's tavern. He did not that it was the beginning of an exile that was to last years.

For two years he used the log place in the wall, where barely had room to stand, eating only at night. His peasant wife took over the port of the family and the of preserving his secret before world. She scratched out: ing buying eggs from farmers and selling them nearby city. She was harassed and questioned by local Guardia Civil.

The family survived "hunger years" 1940 to 1942 the constant fear. Their of living improved after the and they moved to larger b. Manuel spent his days but the local grass that his wife reading women's romances. ing through the crack in shutter, listening to the radio.

Finally, in 1968, the F government declared a amnesty and, on unsteady because he had not worn in 30 years, Manuel Cortes ed out of his house a free—or as free as a man can modern Spain. Mijas's mayor, "In your house all this Well... imagine being shu 30 years for nothing, just f ideas!"

Manuel's "idea" was preserved for 30 years, the of another Spain, a tiny, the dead that outlived its tion day, numbered in solita these years. His Socialist f had been silenced in the int young years, and Manuel for politically lobotomized. On claudesque Spanish Commu have preserved their fait says. Are they waiting heard when their own per: hiding" is up?

Mr. Lingeman reviews for The New York Times.

CROSSWORD

By Will H

ACROSS

1 Foolish

5 Deck cleaner

9 Tree of Southwest

14 — breve

15 Soviet river

16 South African P.M.

17 Expresses

18 Greasy-spoon sign

19 Clear air

20 Move on

23 Urges

24 Accumulations

25 Young scamp

27 Be overdrawn

29 Blends together

31 Take a picture

32 Birds of myth

38 Eastern weight

39 — (burden of proof)

40 Court

41 Latin abbr.

43 Fire arrester

45 Greek temple

47 Chaser

48 Young codfish

50 Animal org.

52 Trivial amount

53 Malayan dagger: Var.

55 Did a pigeon routine

57 On the summit

60 Shoot the works

64 Well done!

66 Buddhist dialect

67 Egg on

68 Contend

69 Olive genus

70 Odd, in Glasgow

71 Obstacles

72 Level: Var.

73 Alexander, e.g.

DOWN

1 Small amount

2 Turkish regiment

3 Scram

4 Inclination

5 Dark horse

6 Tires out

7 Korean town

8 Fundamental

9 Latin-book word

10 Idler

11 Lily plant

12 "Magic Mountain" author

13 Persons

21 Turn left

22 Pluto, to

23 Romans

26 Conductance unit

27 Globe

28 Kennel sound

29 Proverbs

30 Carriage

31 Diplomat Ab

34 Lethargy

36 Plant disease

37 Down with

38 Paris

39 Make sour

58 Russian girl's name

61 Old part-song

62 Russian river

63 Biblical town

65 Kind of mas

